

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## LABOR CAMPAIGN IN ENGLAND AGAINST HIGH LIVING COSTS

### Joint Movement of Great Labor Organizations to Investigate High Prices With a View to Reporting to the Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Saturday)—The most important event of the week has been the commencement of a joint labor campaign to reduce the high cost of living. The executive of the Labor Party, the parliamentary committee, the Trade Union Congress, and the big industrial federations, including those of the shipbuilding and engineering trades, and the cooperative societies are joining forces in an extensive inquiry into the cause of higher prices and the cost of living with a view to presentation of a report to the government. Proposals for breaking through the "vicious circle" are to be discussed, for labor, as well as its leaders, is recognizing that the present "merry-go-round" of higher wages, followed by increased costs, must be stopped.

**Labor Opposition to Poles**  
Labor's decision this week in determining to prevent shipment of munitions to Poland and Ireland is practically direct action. J. H. Thomas, secretary of the Railwaymen's Union, addressing a meeting at Derby on Friday night, in connection with the League of Nations, said the government was to blame for the situation that had arisen in regard to the Polish offensive.

Following the decision of the dockers not to load vessels with munitions of war intended for Poland, the executive of the National Union of Railwaymen had that day instructed their members not to handle such goods on the railways. The executive also passed a resolution expressing serious concern at the unnecessary bloodshed in Ireland and asked for a full delegates' meeting of the triple alliance in order to consider the question with a view to doing away with the unhappy situation.

The Irish Transport Workers Union has refused to unload munitions in Dublin and other ports, and Ben Tillett, secretary of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers Union, is reported to have said: "It may be taken for granted that the dockers will refuse to handle munitions for Ireland."

Such action is considered somewhat futile as the government has abundant labor to unload the small quantity necessary for their purpose.

**Higher Railway Rates Expected**  
Consideration of the railwaymen's demands for £1 extra per week, now before the National Wages Board, is continued, and conclusions are not yet reached. If increases are granted, managers of the companies contend that the extra cost of material, and other factors, would make an addition to the wage bill of £97,500,000 per year.

C. Newton submitted a number of charts and diagrams showing details of the percentage increases. The effect of wage increases are about to result in a considerable raising of railway fares. At present a pre-war ticket for which 20s. was charged is 30s., but very shortly an addition must be made, and the charge will be 42s.

Railwaymen have abandoned the work to rules threat and the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, speaking to a responsible official of the railwaymen, was informed that this plan never received the countenance of the executive, J. H. Thomas, the secretary stubbornly refusing to encourage the movement or give it official sanction.

### A Case of 'Ca' Canny

Doctor Christopher Addison, Minister of Health, brought before the House of Commons a case of the application of "ca' canny" which leaders of the trade unions have assured the public is not the method used by them. In fact Ben Tillett, in a report to the Dockers Union this week states: "Russia's prosperity, and even Germany's prosperity, are after all part of the world's prosperity, in which we share, and 'ca' canny' means cutting off our economic nose to spite our economic face." The case occurred with bricklayers working on the housing scheme at Hayes, where, because one section of bricklayers employed were guilty of the offense of laying twice as many bricks in a given time as were laid by other bricklayers on the building, the latter downed tools because their demand for the dismissal of the foreman of the active gang was refused.

This strike was not countenanced by the union leaders, but evidently certain classes of workmen are inclined to go slow. The printing trade dispute has been deferred for the time being by acceptance of the National Federation's invitation to the London union to unite their demand with those of other printing trade unions, and thus to nationalize various applications for increased wages which range from 15s. to 30s. per week.

### Agricultural Wages Board

The Agricultural Wages Board met Thursday, with Sir Aylwin Fellows presiding, and considered minimum

rates for adult agricultural workers, who demand 50s. per week throughout England and Wales, but owing to various committees having declined to consider the increase of wages without knowing the policy of the government with regard to agriculture, which will be contained in the new agricultural bill, the meeting was adjourned until June 1.

Sheffield and district Engineering Trades Employers Association, having received applications from five societies representing steam service men, have decided to put award 84 into operation, beginning May 30. This means that, instead of two shifts per day, a system of three eight-hour shifts will be worked whereby over 10,000 men will be employed, and it is believed this system will tend to increase employment and abolish overtime.

The prospect that the Whitsun holiday would be marred by a strike of busmen was fortunately removed by a temporary truce decided upon at a conference between the men's leaders and Lord Ashfield, representing the London General Omnibus Company which will give both sides an opportunity to calmly review the position before the joint conference resumes next week. It is supposed that, if the offer of 8s. per week advance, already made to the tramwaymen, is extended to the busmen, a happy compromise would be effected.

### Tramway Strike Collapses

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Sunday)—Tramway service here was resumed on Thursday after the "lightning" strike which began a fortnight ago over a trivial incident. While the tramwaymen were out, hundreds of motorists lent their cars for public use. Old buses were brought out from sheds where they had been practically since the Boer War, and many bullock wagons were used in outlying suburbs. The strikers eventually gave in, being dissatisfied owing to the ease with which almost the entire population was able to get about.

## SINN FEIN ISSUE IS UP TO CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Recognition or non-recognition of the Sinn Fein Republic in Ireland was placed squarely up to Congress on Saturday by Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, who, in a reply to a letter from the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee as to the question of acting on the resolution in behalf of Irish independence, offered by William E. Mason (R.), Representative from Illinois, said there were no diplomatic reasons why the committee should not act according to its own ideas. The Secretary said in part:

"It seems hardly proper for me to attempt to guide the action of your committee by an expression of opinion of legislation which is at this stage. I am certain that I should not venture to do so or to influence you, either in my reply to your letter or by personal appearance before your committee were I in a position this morning to accept your invitation to the meeting of your committee. The department is in receipt of important dispatches which require my instant attention, and I am regretfully obliged to ask the indulgence of your committee in not attending its session, which it would give me great pleasure to do."

"I may say this, however, in my reply to your inquiry of a day or two ago: that there are no facts in connection with our foreign relations which should deter your committee from any action which is dictated by good judgment, and which it may feel conscientiously impelled to take."

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## FURTHER SOVIETS LANDING IN PERSIA

### Bolshevik Transports Suddenly Appear Off Coast and Land Under Cover of Artillery—Small British Force Threatened

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Saturday)—In breach of the armistice, which had been agreed upon, a further Bolshevik landing has taken place in Persia at the town of Ghazvin. Bolshevik transports, supported by small war vessels, suddenly appeared off the coast, and, after shelling the town, landed a large number of troops under cover of artillery fire. Roads and communications are now in the hands of the Bolsheviks, who, marching from both Enzeli and Ghazvin, threaten to encircle the town of Resht, to which a small British force had been compelled to retire.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Official advices state that the Bolsheviks, who landed at Enzeli, on the Caspian Sea, have cut the roads leading to Resht, 25 miles southeast of Enzeli, despite their promises. The small British force was compelled to withdraw to Resht.

The Soviet communiqué reads: "In the direction of Molodetchno, after fierce fighting, our troops forced the River Tchernitsa."

"On the right bank of the Beresina, we occupied a number of villages west and southwest of Beresina village. In places the fighting was of a stubborn nature."

"In the region of Borissov (on the Beresina, about 50 miles northeast of Minsk) our troops, starting an offensive, occupied several villages south and east of Borissov."

"We occupied several villages 12 miles east and southeast of Bobruisk (about 100 miles southeast of Minsk, on the Beresina)."

"In the Polotsk region (on the Dvina) our troops, conducting an energetic advance toward Sventyany, have reached the line of Tcherkashovtina village, 10 miles southwest of Polotsk. We also occupied Lubokol and Svir villages, seven miles west of Polotsk. A quantity of war material and prisoners have fallen into our hands."

"In the direction of Igumen, our troops were fiercely engaged. The result was the occupation of a number of villages from three to seven miles west of the river."

"In the direction of Zhlobin, Mozyr and Retchitsa, our troops are advancing in the region of the Dnieper."

"In the region of Kiev there have been cross firing and scouting operations by both sides."

"In the region of Tarashtcha (168 miles south of Kiev) our advance is developing successfully. In the Vapnarka region, after fierce and prolonged fighting, we captured a number of villages 27 miles southeast and 14 miles south of Vapnarka station."

### Last Refugees Arrive

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. SOUTHAMPTON, England (Sunday)—The steamer Dongola arrived on Friday with the last batch of refugees from Soviet Russia, numbering 328 persons, consisting of 203 British, 116 French, and nine Russians.

The refugees landed on Saturday and were given a civic welcome by the Mayor.

### Relief Work in Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Sunday)—A telegram received at the London headquarters of Lady Muriel Page's Relief Missions from Constantinople inti-

mated that the first unit of the Women and Children of Russia Relief Fund is proceeding to Crimea, where it will engage in hospital work among the refugees. Another telegram was received announcing the safe arrival of stores and the remainder of the personnel for Lady Muriel's Mission to Divinsk in White Russia.

German-Russian Trade Pact  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Saturday)—Gregory Krassin, leader of the Russian commercial delegation, has arrived here from Copenhagen in order to negotiate with Swedish business men. When negotiations have ended he will join the Russian commercial delegation in London.

The statement that Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet representative, is leaving Copenhagen for Christiania is confirmed here, and it is reported that a German-Russian commercial agreement will definitely come into force as from May 29.

## ALL BEER SAID TO BE INTOXICATING

### Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Expert Chemist, Answers Assertion That 2.75 Per Cent Alcoholic Drinks Should Be Exempt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, informed The Christian Science Monitor yesterday that he had seen many persons who had become intoxicated from drinking beer containing 2.75 per cent of alcohol, and that it was from his own observations that he had made statements before the New Jersey Legislature, and elsewhere, to the effect that beer of that strength was intoxicating.

His first public statement to that effect, he said, had been before the New Jersey Legislature, some six or eight weeks ago. Since then he had repeated the statement on a number of occasions, and such a statement from him was now being sent to the Governor of the State of New York.

Dr. Wiley said that some men were able to drink quantities of such beer without showing any signs of intoxication, but others needed very little to manifest all the indications of intoxication.

The statement sent to the Governor of New York is in part as follows:

"You cannot standardize a poison as to the quantity required for intoxication. You must standardize the individual. There are as many different sensibilities to toxic substances as there are individuals. You cannot say that 2.75 per cent beer is not intoxicating until you try it on every man, woman and child in the United States. It is a great mistake to confuse the word intoxication with drunkenness."

"An intoxicating liquor is one which, when taken into the stomach and absorbed into the blood, creates a toxic effect on any or all of the body organs and functions. That effect may be unnoticed by the subject or those who surround him, or it may be of such a character as to render him at once evidently unbalanced in some way to those who might happen to observe him."

"Visible intoxication is not essential to intoxication. There are four well-marked stages of intoxication or alcoholic poison."

"The Supreme Court in the Blanche and four case, No. 3398, in notices of judgment, Food, Drug Act, decided that any amount of poison that may be dangerous to children may be prohibited, even though harmless to the average adult. Therefore in defining 'intoxicating' the question is not what intoxicates the average person but what may intoxicate the weakest and youngest."

## FRENCH METHODS OF RAISING MONEY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Sunday)—Mr. Francis Marsal, in the Senate, on discussion of the new taxes, said that the indirect taxes proposed were chiefly directed against luxuries. Direct taxes were heavy but supportable. Production and economy were both essential and he could not strike too severely at those who saved, nor put a levy on capital, which was needed for production.

### RHINE NAVIGATION PROJECT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. GENEVA, Switzerland (Saturday)—Information from Geneva sources reveals the projected formation of a company controlled by British, Dutch, and German interests to finance navigation on the Rhine. The company is to have capital of £1,400,000, and a fleet of 20 transatlantic vessels, in addition to a river fleet of 100 ships.

### NEW AEROPLANE RECORD

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor. DAYTON, Ohio—B. Elhien, civilian pilot employed by the Dayton-Wright Aeroplane Company, on Saturday established a new world's altitude record for airplanes carrying four persons. The plane was driven to a height of 18,200 feet.

## ENTENTE PLEASSED AT WILSON REPLY

### Main Question for Allied Statesmen Now Is Whether America Will Assume Responsibility for Armenian Decision

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Sunday)—The decision of President Wilson to act as arbitrator in the Armenian question, which was announced at the Council of Ambassadors yesterday by Hugh C. Wallace, the United States Ambassador in France, has given great pleasure in Entente circles. Hopes are again aroused, perhaps without justification, that America will yet take a more active part in the settlement of problems of the old world, and even the possibility of America accepting a mandate for Armenia is discussed. Obviously such optimism is not based on facts, but springs rather out of the general atmosphere created by President Wilson's new intervention.

When the Allied premiers failed to agree upon the boundaries of Armenia at San Remo, they applied to the American President for help without much real belief that he would accept this duty. It is certain that every effort will be made to interest America in these questions. There is much speculation regarding the boundaries likely to be traced. In French official circles it is not thought unlikely that the whole Turkish treaty will be recast. Assuming, however, that President Wilson strictly confines himself to particular problems proposed by the Allied statesmen, it is thought certain in official circles that he will include Erzerum, Tiflis, Van and Trebizond in the new Armenian state.

While this would conform with the Armenian claims, it would make the situation more difficult, unless America is prepared to back up such decisions. The Turks, of course, contend that Erzerum, which would be the capital of Armenia, and Trebizond, which would be the seaport, are not peopled by Armenians. As already intimated, there is concern regarding the project of the Bolshevik and Turkish Nationalists joining hands to make trouble in Asia Minor, and it is hard to see how the Allies could preserve order beyond the Caucasus.

An important question is therefore raised: Will America assume responsibility for the presidential arbitration?

### Report Is Confirmed

#### Decision to Give Armenia Extension to Sea Is Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reports from Paris that Hugh C. Wallace, United States Ambassador to France, had announced the acceptance by President Wilson of the invitation by the allied nations to act as arbitrator in defining and deciding on the boundaries of the Armenian Republic have received confirmation at the Department of State.

The decision to ask the President to act was reached at the San Remo conference, and it was stated at that time that the invitation to the President was irrespective of the attitude of the United States toward the question of the Armenian mandate. In his note to the governments of Great Britain and France on the Near East settlement, it is recalled, Mr. Wilson laid emphasis on the necessity of satisfying the natural and legitimate national aspirations of Armenia and Syria.

While no official comment was made with regard to President Wilson's ideas of what territories Armenia should include, it is understood that in any case it is his decision that Armenia shall be extended to the sea, probably following the proposal of Premier Venizelos of Greece to combine in the Armenian state the region of the Pontus, in the vicinity of Trebizond, which is largely populated by Greeks who, it is said, would prefer Armenian dominion with local autonomy to the continuance of Turkish rule.

It is recalled that in previous cases in which he has been asked to arbitrate boundary questions the President of the United States has appointed a commission to investigate and report.

### Relief at Marash

#### Five Thousand Women and Children Are Being Fed Daily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York—The siege of Aintab, Syria, is still in progress, desultory fighting between the French and Turkish nationalists continuing, according to a cable message received by the Near East Relief here.

News from Marash is that 5000 women and children are being fed daily and 1500 orphans are being cared for by the relief workers who have also opened a home for girls needing protection.

### ROME-TOKYO FLIGHT CONTINUES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Sunday)—Lieutenant Masiero arrived at Peking a few hours after Lieutenant Ferrarini, who in the flight from Rome to Tokyo achieved the distinction of being the first man to fly across the continent of Asia.

## SEND-OFF TO WOMEN DELEGATES TO GENEVA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Saturday)—An enthusiastic meeting was held in Kingsway Hall on Friday evening, presided over by Mrs. Pethwick Lawrence, a suffrage leader, for the purpose of giving a send-off to delegates who will attend the World Congress of Women in Geneva in June.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the well known poetess and Indian delegate to the congress, said that the women of the East were the torch-bearers for the women of the West. Although their activities, so far, had been circumscribed within the home circle, Eastern women wielded tremendous influence.

Miss Lena Ashwell, the actress, stated that the world mission of women was the replacing of hatred by love and the overcoming of evil with good. Women, she said, had enough courage to say that a thing should be done because it was right.

Miss Maude Royden, a preacher at the City Temple, London, said the reason they were going to Geneva was because there were still women in the world who were awaiting enfranchisement, and who are degraded and exploited, and as long as this is the case the women's movement must continue.

Yana Spidich, a Japanese delegate, said she wanted to see Japanese women educated on the same lines as men, as there is great inequality at present. Many Japanese children are employed in factories between the ages of 10 and 12, and many more between 12 and 14, although Japanese delegates to the Washington Labor Conference promised that the age limit for child workers should not be under 14, and this must be stopped.

Other speakers were from France and South Africa.

## GREEK PREMIER'S THANKS TO AMERICA

### Mr. Venizelos Appreciates Part Taken by United States Senate and Hellenic Society in Furthering the Greek Cause

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Athens. ATHENS, Greece (Sunday)—One May morning the writer entered the modest residence of the Greek Premier, which stands at the corner of the Rue Lycabettos, opposite the American Legation. Owing to pressure of business in view of his forthcoming departure for Paris, Mr. Venizelos had been obliged to decline many newspaper interviews, but hearing that the writer came from The Christian Science Monitor, which has ably and consistently championed the cause of Greece in the United States, he consented to receive him.

Mr. Venizelos recalled the day when, standing on the balcony of his house in August 1916, he delivered in a speech to the great crowd below, a message to the former King, which was an ultimatum. The ultimatum was disregarded, and Mr. Venizelos proceeded to Salonika via Crete, with the provisional government which he had definitely ranged Greece on the side of the entente, with the result, today, of bringing Greater Greece into being.

The writer asked: "On the whole, are you satisfied with the results of the Treaty?" "Absolutely," was the immediate response.

"Are you pleased with the American Senate's adoption without debate, on May 16, of Senator Lodge's resolution in favor of Greece, which read: 'Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that Northern Epirus, (including Korytza), the 12 islands of the Aegean and the western coast of Asia Minor, where a strong Greek population predominates, should be awarded by the Peace Conference to Greece and be incorporated in the Kingdom of Greece?'"

"Yes, indeed," replied Mr. Venizelos. "Let me express the gratitude of Greece to the American Senate. I am not taking the liberty of commending any party which would imply censure of another. The resolution was passed without debate, and Greece is thankful to Senator Lodge and the American Senate for its support."

"Have you a word for the American Hellenic Society, which numbers among its members President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, Jacob Gould Schurman, former President of Cornell, Elihu Root and so many leading Americans?"

"I know the value of the work being done by the American Hellenic Society, a work inspired by love for this country, and we here in Greece are deeply grateful for its efforts in the dissemination of correct information about Greek affairs in face of the anti-Greek propaganda busy in the United States."

"There are men in America who say that without you Greece will lose its main support," I said, "and further, that there will be none to continue your work."

"I accept your kindly praise," said the Premier, "but there being one who knows Greece know that they exist, and even were I to disappear, my bitterest political opponents would only continue my policy, for there can be only one."

Then Mr. Venizelos in a few words expressed his belief in a coming renaissance of the Hellenic race.

## ASSASSINATION OF DEPOSED RULER OF MEXICO REPORTED

### Flag Over United States Embassy in Mexico City at Halfmast—Military Dictatorship Indicated in Gonzales Manifesto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Revolutionary circles in Washington declare the reports of the assassination of Venustiano Carranza, former president of Mexico, to be authentic beyond question. No official statement is forthcoming from the State Department, but press dispatches assert that the flag over the United States embassy in Mexico City is flying at half mast.

The assassination of Mr. Carranza thus ends the first phase of the revolution, and further developments will depend upon a number of factors, including the attitude of the United States, in view of the acts of violence that have occurred, the future relations between Gen. Alvaro Obregon and Gen. Pablo Gonzales, and the behavior of Francisco Villa and other local leaders, some of whom are already reported in difficulties with the de facto government.

### Reports on Shooting of Mr. Carranza

Although information from revolutionary sources would indicate that Mr. Carranza was shot on Thursday last, it is recalled that a number of days before that time, numerous assassinations were reported in reprisals for executions by Gen. Francisco Murguía, the victims mentioned being General Murguía, Minister of War Urquiza, and Mr. Carranza, among others. These reports were immediately covered up and revolutionary officials began issuing manifestos declaring that Mr. Carranza should be spared. From that time forward, however, nothing authentic was heard of Mr. Carranza or his associates, though there were several rumors, all from revolutionary headquarters, that he was making his way through the mountains toward the coast.

The preliminary reports of the assassination check up remarkably well with the facts now admitted by the revolutionary leaders, but meanwhile the latter have received a great deal of publicity bearing out their presumably benevolent intentions toward the deposed President.

On Friday morning, May 7, Mr. Carranza left Mexico City. On the same day, his trains appear to have been stopped at Rinconada by troops under Gen. Jacinto Trevino, of the Gonzales faction. During the following week, his capture and assassination, with that of several of his generals, were reported. Now the provisional government is said to have demanded an investigation, but to have refused to hold the officer accused by it of having authorized Mr. Carranza to be shot, until after the investigation has been completed. These circumstances may lead to some doubt on the part of the United States officials as to the intentions of the revolutionary leaders.

### Real Aims of Revolutionists

With the closing of the first phase of the revolution, some glimpse of the real aims of the revolutionists is coming to view. Gen. Pablo Gonzales, the man now responsible for the overthrow of Mr. Carranza, has issued a manifesto which gives every appearance of the declaration of a military dictatorship. Significant paragraphs read as follows:

"I consider the possibility that tomorrow political division might poison our atmosphere, breaking the fraternal bonds that today exist between Obregon and myself. . . . Why not take advantage at this moment, and the happy circumstances, in order to unify the national army, cleansing it from ill will and envy of politics and leadership. . . . Politics are passionate and poisonous, and we know not whether they would lead us in the future."

This document can hardly mean anything else than that Generals Obregon and Gonzales have reached some sort of agreement whereby the former will be unopposed for the presidency and the latter will be practically supreme in command of the army, or better perhaps, of its finances.

### Mr. Carranza Forewarned

The recent events, including the Gonzales manifesto, tend to make clearer than ever the events of the revolution. Evidently Mr. Carranza was forewarned of the military tendencies of Generals Obregon and Obregon, though he expected the former to remain loyal and his "civilista" movement in behalf of Ygnacio Bonillas was the result.

Mr. Carranza had long endeavored to remedy the Mexican custom, so productive of graft, whereby each general of division receives from the government money for the support of his force, and disburses it to the men. This custom explains the wealth of Generals Obregon and Gonzales. Also it gives each general a personal following, and a change in the custom would have led to immediate revolt. Mr. Carranza, therefore, endeavored to weaken the military strength as possible by reducing the strength of the army without depriving the generals completely of their income.

General Obregon was supported by Gen. Benjamin Hill and Gen. Salvador Alvarado. General Trevino was



the principal follower of General Gonzalez. The other divisional commanders, among whom Gen. Francisco Murguía and Gen. Manuel Dieguez were the strongest military officials, were loyal to Mr. Carranza.

#### Appeal to Proletarian Party

General Obregon appealed, with some justice, to the proletarian party in Mexico, alleging that Mr. Carranza had not carried out the policies of the revolution which put him in power. But it would be a mistake to expect a radical program from the de facto organization. General Obregon's capital among the peasants was quite unlike that which he used among the property holders and interventionists. He gained strong support in certain parts of Mexico, but so long as General Gonzalez, commander of troops near Mexico City, was with Carranza, the federal government was sufficiently strong. In every clash of forces the Obregon forces were defeated by Carranza troops up to the time General Gonzalez betrayed the President. It was General Treviño of the Gonzales following who blocked the Carranza trains.

In connection with the revolution, it is interesting that a United States citizen, prominent for his opposition to Mexico, as early as March 7 intimated that there would be a revolution, starting in Sonora.

#### Prospect of Military Dictatorship

How long Generals Obregon and Gonzalez had been agreed upon their plan to overthrow Mr. Carranza is a question, probably it antedated their reported compact early in May. As a result of the revolt, General Obregon presumably will become President and General Gonzalez presumably will continue in command of the army, possibly with greater forces and with greater promise for reward than ever. The prospect is a military dictatorship, perhaps, however, not of a very oppressive nature; the few radicals who supported General Obregon are likely to be disappointed, and the concessionaries are almost certain to profit, either through reactionary measures on the part of the de facto government or through events that will bring intervention.

#### Official Announcement

#### General Obregon Accuses Mr. Carranza's Companions of Cowardice

EL PASO, Texas.—Notification of the assassination of President Carranza by members of his own forces in the Pachuca mountains has reached revolutionary agents here in a message from Gen. Alvaro Obregon, in Mexico City.

General Obregon's message, addressed to Roberto Pesqueira, financial agent of the de facto government here, said:

"I am transmitting the following message received yesterday from Saxa: 'Early this morning at the town of Tlaxcalantongo, the President of the republic, Venustiano Carranza, was made a prisoner and cowardly assassinated at the cry of "Viva Obregon!" by Col. Rodolfo Herrera and his men, violating the hospitality that had been offered him by Herrera.

"The undersigned of this message protest with all their energy, honor and loyalty to the entire world this new stain which has been thrown upon our country. After having complied with our duty, which our honor as soldiers and friends of Carranza imposed on us, we are at your service and we only ask permission to allow us to take the body of our worthy chief to its last dwelling place at the capital city, requesting you to order a special train for this purpose to Beristain."

#### General Obregon's Reply

This communication, according to General Obregon's message, was signed by Gen. Juan Barragan, P. de P. Mariel, Federico Montes, Marciano Gonzalez, Ygnacio Bonillas, Lieut. Col. D. Fernandez, Col. F. Lima and other officers.

It carried the notation that the signers were sending it to General Gonzalez.

"I have answered the foregoing message as follows," General Obregon's communication continued:

"Your wire to Gen. Pablo Gonzalez received. It is very strange that a group of officers who are vouching their loyalty and honor like yourselves, and were accompanying President Carranza with the unflinching duty of protecting him, should have allowed him to be assassinated without complying with your duty, as it will be viewed by the people of the world that you should have shared his fate.

"More so, when the whole nation is aware that you are the only ones responsible for the unfortunate happenings of the last few weeks, which had such a regrettable finale in the death of Venustiano Carranza, which found him abandoned by his closest friends, who, at the critical moment, failed in their duty to protect him.

#### Praise for Mr. Carranza

"On repeated occasions, President Carranza was notified that every guarantee would be given him if he would be willing to leave the danger zone, but he refused to accept this offer, because he undoubtedly considered it an undignified act of a man of honor to save himself, leaving his companions in danger. This act of Carranza revealed the dignity and good fellowship which you failed to appreciate.

"There are signed to the message the names of thirty-two officers and one civilian, which is more than sufficient in number, if they would have done their duty, to have saved Señor Carranza's life, if, as you state, he was assassinated.

"I have the right to suppose that you ran away at the critical moment without having even made use of your arms, as none of you were wounded. If you had died defending the life of your chief and friend, who has shown so many favors upon you, you

would have been honored by public opinion, would be at rest with your conscience, and would have escaped the shame of your cowardliness."

Venustiano Carranza was a member of the wealthy landowning class of Mexico. He was a native of the State of Coahuila, was educated in the public schools of that State and studied law in Mexico City. On completing his studies he became a rancher in Coahuila. Later he was made judge, Senator, and finally Governor of Coahuila.

He was Minister of War under President Madero, and after the assassination of his chief he refused to recognize the usurper Huerta. Starting with a band of 600, he obtained the support of Francisco Villa, which brought him a greatly increased force and an able lieutenant. Mr. Carranza took the title of First Chief of the

Revolution and conducted a successful campaign against the provisional President, who resigned and fled.

Mr. Carranza then entered Mexico City and assumed the title of First Chief of the Constitutional Party. His accession was followed by revolts on the part of several small chieftains, and finally of Villa himself, who declared war on the First Chief in 1914. Gen. Alvaro Obregon became the military leader of the de facto government and eventually defeated Villa in the field, driving him and his remaining followers in northern Chihuahua and eastern Sonora. From here Villa made a series of raids into the United States which culminated in the attack on Columbus, New Mexico, and brought about the dispatch of the American punitive expedition into Mexico under Gen. John J. Pershing.

#### Recognition of Mr. Carranza

Mr. Carranza in the meantime had won recognition by the United States as head of the de facto government of Mexico. He protested the American invasion and demanded reciprocal rights of invasion for Mexican troops, with recognition of Mexico's sovereignty. There was a long diplomatic correspondence, and several clashes between Mexican and United States troops, so that a state of war appeared imminent. Eventually, however, a joint commission was established which smoothed over the differences between the two governments, and the American expedition withdrew without carrying out its purpose of taking Villa.

Mr. Carranza called a constitutional congress and was elected President in March, 1917, being the recipient of the largest number of votes ever cast for a candidate for that office. The Constitution adopted made the President ineligible to succeed himself.

After his inauguration, President Carranza declared for strict neutrality in the world war. During the rest of the war period there were repeated attempts to show that he was friendly to Germany, but the most that could be shown was that Germany had made efforts to induce Mexico to attack the United States.

#### Campaign for Intervention

Ever since the armistice a persistent campaign has been conducted to bring about intervention by the United States in Mexico. There have been a number of Americans killed and robbed in Mexico, and every such instance has been seized upon as showing the instability of the government and the alleged need of action by the United States to protect American interests.

The charge has been made that the oil interests in the United States were responsible for the campaign for intervention, and that they also were responsible, in part, at least, for the recurrence of revolts in Mexico against the President, whose decrees in regard to oil properties did not please the American oil companies.

To President Carranza's alleged attempt to dictate the election of Ygnacio Bonillas, former Mexican Ambassador to the United States, as his successor, is attributed the rebellion that deposed him. The success of the rebellion is considered to have been insured by the accession to it of Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, long Minister of War in the Carranza Cabinet.

forthcoming issue of The Federalist.

"The cost of living has become a paramount issue, because it is out of proportion to income," says Mr. Gompers. "Politicians have had few remedies of any value to suggest. The cost of living issue is in reality a wage issue. The cost of living determines the actual value of wages. It determines the manner in which people shall live. It determines whether there shall be in the average family more than barely enough to supply the actual necessities to maintain life; determines whether there shall be sufficient to provide necessities in variety; whether there shall be sufficient to provide for intellectual growth, for pleasure, for relaxation. It determines whether there shall be existence or life.

#### Official Incompetence

"The present Congress may be indicted fairly as a Congress of incompetence on the cost of living issue. It may be indicted as a Congress which has been negligent of duty and thoughtlessness of the welfare of the people. The government departments, as for example the Department of Justice, may be indicted for incompetency on the same grounds. There is no need to review the records of the Department of Justice in the prosecution of big profiteers. There is no record to review.

"The recent outburst among railroad workers was a symptom of what is the matter with America. To be sure, the railroad workers used tactics which were entirely wrong, which were in denial of all the training and discipline of the trade union movement and were foredoomed to failure. However, they acted in response to a situation that was aggravating in the extreme, a situation which officials and employers had failed to comprehend and which had been made the playing and football of officials and employers.

"The working people understand as well as any the dangers of the present political and industrial conditions of the world. They have no desire to rock the boat."

#### A Proposed Program

Mr. Gompers insisted that the outstanding fact was that the orderly appeals of the workers had met only with postponement. He calls the Esch-Cummins Railroad Act typical of the legislation tending to aggravate a situation already delicate to the point of danger. A further example, he holds, is the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations, which makes it unlawful for workers to cease work—to strike. The courts, he says, bring their assistance to those who plunder the people, citing the decision of the Supreme Court permitting great corporations to evade payment of income taxes by declaring dividends in the form of stock instead of cash, by virtue of the decision that such dividends are non-taxable.

Mr. Gompers' constructive program, which includes "deep cutting measures to guard the nation's distributive machinery against assaults from the pirates of trade and commerce," makes the following actions imperative:

"First—Immediate adjustment of wages, both in private employment and in government service, to at least meet the living costs that have outstripped incomes by the era of frenzied

## COST OF LIVING AS PARAMOUNT ISSUE

### Mr. Gompers Arraigns Congress and Departments as Incompetent, and Demands Action be Taken to Do Justice to Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Regardless of what issues the politicians may seek to inject into the present campaign, "one of the great issues is the cost of living," says Samuel Gompers in an article on "Labor's Protest against a Rampant Tragedy," to be published in the

enactment of the kind of legislation typified by the Esch-Cummins Railroad Law and the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations Law. There must be an end of legislative repression, restriction and coercion. Not only must there be an end to the enactment of legislation already enacted. The Constitution of the United States must have its full meaning restored.

"Fourth—The Congress of the United States will do well to give immediate and effective consideration to the proposal of the American Labor movement that control of credit capital be taken from private financiers and placed in the hands of a public trust, to be administered on principles voluntary and cooperative in character. This will strike a vital blow toward eliminating the abuses of profiteering and exploitation.

"Fifth—The Congress should provide immediately for full publicity for income tax returns.

"The working people of the United States are speaking today in mandatory terms; their demand to be heard is a demand which comprehends the welfare of the country.

"There must be sent to Congress men who understand and who can be trusted. We are going forward in the United States, not backward. No American citizen will rejoice that we have not been able to go forward with the present Congress, but since we have not been able to go forward with the present Congress, it is the duty of Americans to elect a Congress with which we can go forward."

Flour Profits Analyzed

W. Jett Lauck Asserts They Increased 375 Per Cent from 1913 To 1917

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Exorbitant war time profits absorbed one-third of the price paid by the consumer for a barrel of flour and as much as 60 per cent of this margin was profiteering, according to a statement filed with the Railroad Labor Board by W. Jett Lauck, who has conducted an investigation of war profits for the railroad brotherhoods and unions.

The analysis of profits in flour was made public here yesterday. Mr. Lauck's figures indicate that the cost of producing a barrel of flour in 1917, including interest, freight and all other expenses of the millers, was only \$8.60 a barrel. The consumer should have been able to purchase this flour at \$11.57 a barrel, Mr. Lauck says, if the miller, jobber, wholesaler and retailer had contented themselves with reasonable margins of profit at each stage of the transaction. The consumer was forced to pay at least \$14.50 a barrel.

"The product," said the statement, "was saddled with so many extortionate profits in passing from the miller through the various distributing agents that the ultimate cost to the consumer was more than three dollars in excess of a reasonable selling price."

#### Price Seems Largely Profits

"Profits and profits," declared Mr. Lauck, "are piled up and accumulated until the price paid by the consumer seems largely composed of profits."

"Prior to the war, the millers' profit of 13½ cents a barrel assured a liberal return of 12 per cent invested capital. Under government supervision during the war, the millers were permitted to make almost double this profit, or 25 cents a barrel. But during the year ending June 30, 1917, the millers had been actually averaging 52 cents a barrel, while one mill showed returns for a period of six months of \$2 a barrel."

In regard to milling companies the analysis asserts:

"That the profits had advanced in 1917 practically 375 per cent over 1913 earnings.

"That the cost of operation, which includes labor cost, advanced only 26 per cent in the same period, or only five cents a barrel, as contrasted with an increase in millers' profits of more than 43 cents a barrel.

#### Extent of Excess Profits

That the excess profits were more than eight times the increase in operating and labor expense, amounting to a levy of \$2 on each family in the country.

Mr. Lauck charged that the jobbers also were guilty of inexcusable profiteering and that while their costs of operation increased only 11 per cent their profits were nearly 175 per cent greater in 1917 than in 1914. During these years the jobbers made approximately \$18,000,000 out of profiteering, he is charged.

The margins taken by the wholesalers varied so much, said Mr. Lauck, that it was impossible to present the precise figures.

Mr. Lauck was not able to give precise figures on profiteering by retailers and wholesalers, but he made the indictment that the price gouging was general all the way down the line, from the miller to the grocer.

Various influences, said the report, have been at work since 1917 to increase production costs, but not in any degree sufficient to warrant the prices exacted from the consumer.

Unfair Profits Alleged

Names of Retail Grocers of Boston and Vicinity to Be Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Hundreds of grocers throughout the State are taking advantage of the alleged sugar shortage to raise the price of sweet canned goods, it was announced by the Commission on Necessaries of Life, which states that it will submit to the Department of Justice the names of 25 retail grocers of Boston and vicinity whose questionnaire replies indicate, in the opinion of the commission, unfair profits. An allegation that prices are radically raised on delicatessen supplies on Sundays is being investigated.

"Many grocers are getting a profit of three and four cents a pound on sugar, although the federal Department of Justice and the United States Attorney-General have said that two cents a pound profit is enough," said the secretary, Bernard J. Scanlan.

The profits made by the 25 dealers accused of profiteering are as follows: Canned peas, cost 15 cents, selling price 22 cents; corn meal, cost 11 cents, selling price 14 cents; evaporated milk, cost 11 cents, selling price 17 cents; salt pork, cost 23 cents, selling price 32 cents; dried beans, cost 8 cents, selling price 12 cents; flour, bag, cost \$2.20, selling price \$2.60; canned tomatoes, cost 23 cents, selling price 32 cents; canned salmon, cost 25 cents, selling price 36 cents.

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Care on Loans Advised

Reserve Board Exerts Pressure to Stop Sugar Speculation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—One more step has been taken by the government in the effort to effect a solution of the present sugar situation. Word has been sent to the federal reserve banks that all paper held by them should be carefully scrutinized for loans to the sugar trade.

The inference was that early payment of loans should be insisted upon where there was any appearance of their having been made to assist dealer in speculating in sugar.

This is held to have the effect of forcing stocks on the market that are being held on borrowed money. It is estimated that \$250,000,000 are tied up in "frozen loans" on sugar stocks, and if they could be released, it would have a very beneficial result on the sugar supply.

The action of the importers and large dealers in connection with a representative of the Department of Justice this week in New York is also expected to be helpful.

While the Department of Justice has said it could do nothing in placing an embargo on the exportations of sugar, it is known that the importers and dealers can, and if they will cooperate, the same result may be obtained as if the Department of Justice imposed the embargo.

According to Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, it is a little late, as 45,500,000 pounds have been exported in the last four months. He charges that large dealers and jobbers have made from 31 to 40 per cent profit in eastern cities, while in Oklahoma violators of the Lever Act are charged by the District Attorney with having made profits as high as 500 and 1000 per cent within a year on the money invested.

Senator Capper claims that there are 500,000 more tons of sugar available in this country this year than there were last. It is too late, he says, for the Attorney-General's order setting a margin of profit on sugar at one cent a pound for wholesalers and two cents a pound for retailers to be effective in standardizing prices.

"The government should lock the door by putting an embargo on exports of sugar, then seize the sugar stocks, distributing them through the post office, and, if need be, putting candy makers and soft drink manufacturers on rations. If the government could hold down the price of wheat, then it can stop the criminal exploiting of sugar."

HUNGARIAN TREATY TO BE SIGNED JUNE 4

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday).—It is understood that the Hungarian delegates will sign the treaty at the Grand Trianon Palace, Versailles, on June 4. Count Apponyi who was president of the delegation, has resigned, and there is strong opposition to signature on the part of many influential Hungarian personalities. At present, Baron Delers is suggested as chief

of which the Chicago correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor wrote: "Numerous mountain folk played to complete illusion."

"Over the play broods the spell of the hills."

"Mountain wedding a sure spur to hilarity."

CHICAGO CAST INTACT

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JOHN GOLDEN SAYS HOWDY FOLKS

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CHICAGO CAST INTACT

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Hungarian representative. Hugh C. Wallace, United States Ambassador in France, will sign for America. Leland Harrison, counselor to the American Embassy in Paris, has just received the congratulations of the Council of Ambassadors on his appointment.

#### PREMIER TALKS ON LYPNE MEETING

Senators Express Concern at Financial Situation as Explained by Mr. Millerand

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday).—Alexander Millerand, the Premier, has received a deputation of Parliament, to which he explained the result of the negotiations at the Lypne conference. The deputation was chiefly anxious to learn the exact position with regard to France's debt to Great Britain.

Mr. Millerand insisted that the whole question was being studied by financial experts. A basis of understanding had been laid down, but France was not abandoning any reasonable demands. The Treaty would not be violated or revised, nevertheless the uncertainty which now prevails prevented the reestablishment of normal economic relations. France had to act in conjunction with her allies, since she could not enforce the Treaty if left alone.

While the deputies appeared satisfied, the senators held a meeting, in which their opposition to the present proposals was clearly made manifest.

Alexander Ribot, for Premier, said that in spite of much talk about re-conversations, they did not know whether anything had been done to guarantee the German payments. If there were no guarantees, he could not accept the new policy.

Several senators cried out, "nobody here will accept."

Afterward Mr. Ribot explained that, in fixing the German debt now, France was making a concession. She was therefore entitled to efficacious security.

The speech of Leon Bourgeois at Rome, in which he declared that the League of Nations could not call Brussels a financial conference until the question of German indemnity was settled, should be noted in this connection. It would appear that the postponed Brussels conference will have for chief duty to consider the emission of an international loan, based upon the German indemnity.

There are three views now expressed in France. One, those who stick to the Treaty and will not agree to the fixation of the German debt; two, those who with Mr. Bourgeois assert that, until the debt is fixed, no financial system can be established; three, those who, like Mr. Ribot, reluctantly admit the necessity of fixation, but only after pledges which would consist of control of customs duties, railroads and other matters, have been given.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISH EXPORT MEASURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland.—The Newfoundland Parliament on Friday put through the Lower House the "Newfoundland Exportation of Salt Codfish Bill" by an unanimous vote.

The bill was sponsored by the Minister of Fisheries, backed by the Government and after some amendments proposed by the opposition and accepted by the Minister in charge, it was not opposed by the former.

On the other hand the whole of the exporters have opposed it vigorously, passing resolutions at meetings and taking other steps. One feature of the Bill, which has met with unanimous approval, is the clause providing for a vote of \$150,000 for scientific research work, and another similar amount for inspection and a trade commissioner.

A board of seven will regulate shipments to markets and also the price to be asked at those markets. No exporter will be allowed to export except under a license issued by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who anticipates a resolution in the industry of this country because of the regulations he is now empowered to enforce. The bill will be now sent to the Upper House, where it is thought that strenuous opposition will develop on account of that chamber being dominated by the mercantile community class.

side of the government is more important than the legislative at this moment, and recognition of this fact is the real justification of the Cabinet's desire to avoid an autumn session of Parliament.

If ministers could look forward to six months' freedom from the demands made upon their time by attendance in the House, they could reasonably hope to undertake the serious arrears of ordinary executive business. Their desire will probably be defeated by the coming fight over the Finance Bill, and by the practical certainty that their troubles in Ireland, as well as unforeseen occasions for parliamentary debate upon matters arising out of the peace treaties, especially the Turkish treaty, will make large inroads upon the time-table of the House between now and August. A little incident of the debate on Thursday has a more than momentary or local point. Sir Donald Maclean, a Scottish member who acts as Mr. Asquith's painstaking and pleasant deputy in leadership of the Independent Liberals, used some rather harsh language about Poland. The Speaker immediately stopped him and improved the occasion by a little homily to the House upon the unwelcome and futility of any criticism of friendly nations who are fellow members of the League of Nations.

It is one of the oldest traditions of Parliament that persons and powers not present or represented in the House may not be attacked. While its observance can be carried too far, it is a wholesome rule which might be observed with good effect in other places than the British House of Commons.

Little Interest in Program

It is significant of the condition of British politics just now that the parliamentary program of the government arouses but little interest outside political circles.

The program itself is not small or unambitious, and its magnitude will probably force Mr. Lloyd George to consent to an autumn session of the House, which is one thing he and the Coalition managers have been trying to avoid. But the country is thinking only of the cost of living, which has just received another push upward by the increase of 14s. per ton in the price of coal.

Arrears in Executive Business

The truth is that the administrative side of the government is more important than the legislative at this moment, and recognition of this fact is the real justification of the Cabinet's desire to avoid an autumn session of Parliament.

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Arrears in Executive Business





## THE WINDOW OF THE WORLD

Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Toward its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

### Unique Advertising

The idea that everything should be put to some good use, wherever this is possible, has been carried out by the librarian of the Franklin High School Library and Deposit Station, of the Los Angeles Public Library, in utilizing the covers that come on new books direct from the publishers. About two dozen of these gayly colored covers, having the appearance of small posters, were placed in a row along the lower edge of the big bulletin board in the main hall of the library, right next to pictures taken from illustrated newspaper supplements. The result was that a good deal of interest was given the little exhibition of the illustrative and advertising art, many of the visitors studying the display for the purpose of making selections. In fact the librarian states that the book-cover poster row has been responsible for increasing the amount of unassigned reading.

### A Mushroom City

Quite new on the map is the little city of Murmansk, founded after the beginning of the war, and now, in the general taking account of stock the world over, subject to examination as probably the greatest naval port of Russia, when that nation becomes normal, and the capital of a vast district containing about 60,000 or 70,000 inhabitants, a considerable number of whom are refugees who are likely to return to other parts of Russia. Meantime it is difficult to imagine another city like Murmansk, with its population of perhaps 10,000, its sunless winter, and its long summer days when the sun is on visible duty through the whole 24 hours. Situated north of the Arctic Circle, its importance as a naval station comes from a harbor where the ice never freezes solidly enough to prevent navigation, hastily connected with Petrograd by rail as a means of bringing war supplies and ammunition into the country. But although there have been said to be valuable deposits of gold, platinum, silver and other minerals in the districts, no investigation has yet discovered them; nor do the investigators see any very promising sign of agricultural or commercial development. Lapps and Finns are the normal inhabitants of the region; the reindeer herds serve to provide most of their wants, and they barter furs with the occasional traders whose vessels bring the few things they need from the outside world. Among the cities of the world, however, Murmansk is an infant, and one naturally hopes it will grow up to be a good and successful city.

### A Cooperative Law Library

An interesting experiment in library cooperation is being worked out in the Long Beach Public Library, Long Beach, California. Forty or 50 attorneys of the city of Long Beach have sent law books from their private libraries to the public library for the purpose of forming a cooperative law library. Those contributing books in this way are entitled to take books from the cooperative library, keeping them for a period of five days, and the general public is allowed to consult the books at the library. The books are marked, "Loaned to the Long Beach Public Library." Some of the attorneys joining in the plan have each contributed as many as 200 books to the cooperative law library. It would seem that this idea might be worked out successfully in other lines of endeavor, thus making the resources found in books available to the largest possible number of people.

### The Marts of Melody

In Schönbach, Tzecho-Slovakia, and the 21 villages within a six or seven-mile radius of that melody-making town, more orders are coming in for musical instruments than the inhabitants of those villages can fill; and no doubtless is the case in Kralice, better known as Grazilitz, where they make trumpets, cornets, clarinets, and flutes. Instead of the stringed instruments that busy the people of Schönbach and the 21 villages. So it is, according to Trade Commissioner Vladimir A. Geringer at Prague, throughout the new republic, in which many a village lives by making, in homes and factories, the miscellaneous tools of melody. Tzecho-Slovakia, apparently, is an important country to music lovers, although perhaps many a music lover would find life difficult in a village where most of his neighbors were making musical instruments as a home occupation. Schönbach, for example, is said to have 6000 residents of whom about 4000 are engaged in

instrument making. Small manufacturers are many and their present production has got back to from 25 to 50 per cent of what it was before the war, with every prospect of becoming normal as soon as conditions become stable and the raw material of the trade can be imported in sufficient quantity. The war naturally stopped the export of musical instruments, which had been far and wide enough to make it possible for instruments from these then practically unknown towns and villages to be heard wherever people gather to listen to music; but even without exportation there was demand enough at home to keep the villagers busy.

### An Andes Industry

Now that measures are being taken by the Bolivian Government, which sets an example that Peru is expected to follow, to develop as a commercial asset the herds of alpacas, vicuñas and guanacos that inhabit the Andes, a new industry is likely to come into organized existence in the mountains that will have a picturesque interest of its own in that it will be carried on chiefly by the modern Indians who have descended from the ancient Incas. There are far-reaching possibilities for the industry, for, as says a writer in Pacific Ports (Seattle), here is a material for fine cloth that has so far been surprisingly neglected, except in the case of the alpaca, which supplies the "alpaca coat." All these animals belong to the llama family, reminding those who see them in their native habitat of a smaller combination of sheep and camel; but the llama has been bred chiefly as a beast of burden by the Indians, and the alpaca, vicuña and guanaco are the important wool-bearers. Probably, too, this will remain a South American industry, for the effort to introduce these animals in Australia has already been tried without success and the chances of raising them in North America are at best doubtful. Tropical America, paradoxical as the idea may seem, apparently supplies the most properly cold climate, for the herds thrive on the elevated tablelands of the highest tropical mountains, where there is never a hot day but where also the temperature, though it falls below freezing, rarely indeed falls below zero, and just such conditions would be difficult to find anywhere in the United States. But the land is waste land for productive purposes, too elevated to ripen grains, and good only for the llama and his long-haired relatives. If present plans are successful it will become commercially valuable.

### An Author's Depository

Last year the Suto branch of the California State Library, located in San Francisco, offered to receive for safe keeping the manuscripts of unfinished books. The idea has worked out so well that a substantial collection of manuscripts has been established as the Author's Depository. One hundred authors have taken advantage of the offer and have sent their manuscripts, either printed or unprinted, finished or unfinished, to the depository, and letters from authors indicate that the depository is much appreciated by writers as a means of preserving valuable matter they might otherwise have lost. A permanent Author's Depository is also maintained in the California department of the State Library, which is located at Sacramento.

### An Artist in Frash

"On a fine summer morning the Peshawar Valley is beautiful, fresh and sylvan. The coppiced frash and spreading mulberry embower the hamlets, and sentinel trees stand out in the corn. The roads and the canals, the streams and watercourses are outlined in tones of dark pine green with here and there the brighter hue of tender new-clad mulberry and 'shisham.' The humble cultivator is the artist who has made the landscape beautiful. He has silently, patiently, of his own free will planted frash to shelter his crops and cattle, to supply beams for his dwelling or fuel for his home." So writes Mr. Robertson-Brown, agricultural officer in the northwest of Canada. And what is frash that he writes about so delightfully? Brandis calls it "amarik articuta" and the ally of the frash has been discovered even on the coasts of England, no further than the lake at Kew. It is the cultivator's tree, the protector from the wind. For turning a bare countryside into one of sylvan beauty the frash is invaluable and the cultivator in the Peshawar Valley has used it there as a true artist should.

### An Inning With Mars

"At last a device has been hit upon for getting 'The First Hundred Thousand' and 'Over the Top' off the shelves," writes Althea H. Warren, librarian of the San Diego Public Library. "A hundred war narratives of the adventure type have been lent to the children's department where they are circulating dizzily among the seventh and eighth grade boys. And now that there are not such dismal rows on the shelves, good progress has also been made in bringing books and their use to the attention of the children in lower grades. For some time books have been placed in the rooms of all grades where the teachers desired to have them but the distribution was not universal, some of the teachers regarding the care of the books as burdensome. The school authorities have, however, now decreed that all fourth, fifth, and sixth grades department of the public library for 50 books to be circulated among the children for home reading, and class room deposits have increased from 43 to over one hundred."

## HOTEL, JR.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

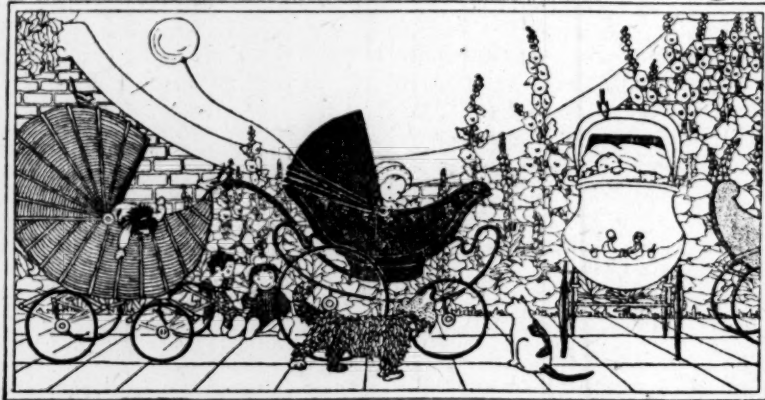
Whenever English people travel in America they are surprised at the number of children in its hotels. In England, except when necessary in traveling, children are not taken to hotels. There are in a few instances hotels specially for children, where no parents are allowed. Over their portals is written, as it were, "Abandon parents all ye who enter here."

Here there are no retired business men, miserably inactive, no ladies who perpetually complain of drafts where no drafts are, no people to suppress children or to spoil them. Along the corridors in the early morning scamper chattering little figures with mops of sunny hair tied up on top and gay bath robes flying out behind, on their way to early morning dips in the sea. Boyish voices echo from floor to floor shouting appointments for tramps and bicycle trips or canters on the shaggy ponies that abound hereabouts.

When we arrived, a plump, rosy-

high tops of book cupboards. Under these shelves are lockers where behind green silk curtains or mesh doors are caged all manner of woolly lambs, furry beasts and wooden horses and cows. Two huge rocking horses stand before the wide bow window and a rocking swing seat of wicker and wood is always in demand. Two low white tables with square-set chairs with padded legs, excellent for pushing over the floor as assistants in walking exercises. Everything in the room is low and broad and substantial. The broad white-painted wainscoting bears many finger marks before the day is over. But each morning it shines immaculate.

The bathroom is large and airy and full of sunshine. A low deal table and two comfortable chairs with a shallow bath and a high brass fender make it an ideal dressing place, and here the children are bathed and take their exercises before a glowing fire. The entire room is scrubbed every night after the visitors are tucked up.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Behind the house is a great well-kept garden where the tiny guests sleep away the long summer days in their "prams"

faceted lady in a flowery frock, with a frilled white kerchief crossed over a motherly bosom, didn't bother us about rooms and terms and registers. She immediately told us the one thing we wanted to know about—that lunch was ready. There were no itching palms to torment simple pleasure seekers, no forbidding maids to slap children, no supercilious porters, no condescending waiters.

### At Dinner

As we went upstairs, the other guests on their way down discussed our looks and our possessions in the frankest, friendliest way possible. In the dining room each party has its own table, rather low and daintily furnished with small size cups and saucers and service to match. Some of the guests sit in high chairs, others in very comfortable low ones. The nurse or governess dispenses lunch for her own charge, but conversation is general when there is any chance. The younger guests keep up a pretty steady clasp-clap and ding-dong with spoons or forks, and every now and then there starts a sort of gurgling too taken up immediately by every infant in the room. This sometimes develops into a regular steady drumming and table pounding.

It is curious to watch the older children during this performance. Their faces take on a bored and tolerant expression and they politely shrug until the din subsides. It is the same with table manners. The older ones who have learnt from their nurses the intricacies of polished English table etiquette, practice their accomplishment quietly without need of correction. The younger ones gradually learn from example, it appears, for they never seem to be corrected in public.

It is the same with conversation. The moment we appeared, a beauty of two and a half remarked in a shrill clear voice: "Like new boy." It needed only a shy smile to release a shower of blown kisses and tender epithets. Another youngster a few months older confided to his "Nanna" that the new boy was wearing cord breeches and had sixpence in his pocket and a red silk handkerchief. How he knew I cannot guess, but it was true.

Halfway through the meal the party on our left was thrown into silent confusion by its youngest member. She was a cherub of 18 months and wore tiny moccasins of white rabbit fur. Suddenly she tilted back her high chair and gracefully planted both feet square upon the table on each side of her plate—and proceeded to finish her milk. Her brothers and sisters blushed and looked down. Nobody smiled at her. For a few minutes she went on oblivious; but when caught the pained expression of her Indian "ayah" she faltered; first one foot and then the other was discreetly removed; whereupon the whole family began at once to smile at her and caress her, to offer her dainty tidbits and treat her like a returned prodigal.

All the halls and rooms of the place are carpeted with noiseless and colored cork matting which is scrubbed every day. There are frilled white Swiss curtains at all the windows and the rooms are all furnished with white iron bedsteads and white enameled furniture which is washed over every week. Before each little cot is a bright flowered wash velvet carpet. The furniture is small size and the chairs are low and rubber tipped. A few comfortable basket lounges are provided in the halls for attendants.

All along the front of the house what once must have been a grand drawing-room is now a playroom. The walls are a soft green and the pictures are Japanese and Dutch colored prints. There are no ornaments except two bowls of brilliant colored flowers at each end set on the

The cooking is simple, the food abundant. The meals include plenty of vegetables, fruit, milk and eggs, all produced on the premises. The work of the house is done by strong native women who sleep outside and do their scouring while the guests are asleep.

### A Junior World

There are no rules of conduct; the children are perfectly free except to interfere with the freedom of others. Of course everybody wakes at daylight; and songs, shouts of joy, happy chatter and pattering feet, with an occasional scream of anger or howl of dismay, are the usual thing. Breakfast is at 8:30, dinner at one, lunch at 4:30. Milk and biscuits are served in each little room at 6. By 7:30 the great house is still. The guests range in age from a few weeks to 13 years. There is no limit to the number in each little family. A nurse with an assistant will bring as many as five youngsters. After the children are bathed and tucked up, the nurses and governesses have their supper in a pleasant room where they may linger over the meal. But there is no other arrangement for their comfort or diversion and the house is closed for the night at 10.

Behind the house, away from the sea, is a great well-kept garden with beautiful trees where the tiny guests sleep away the long summer days in their "prams" and where flowers may be picked by the older children, and an ancient gardener expounds the mysteries of growth to wide-eyed youngsters. A vegetable garden, a dairy and a chicken yard are also connected with the house. In such surroundings as these, with miles of shining sand to play on, with paddly pools to sail their boats on and the downs to beckon from afar, it is no wonder the children are peaceful. They live in a world of their own. And no wonder parents living in the rush and scuffle of this new business world of England love to send their children here, away from disturbed homes and overcrowded hotels. How many busy fathers and mothers in America would welcome such a solution if it were within their reach at anything like the modest cost of \$35 for child and nurse which is paid for week by the sea!

### Cornering the Windmill Market

Many are the wells that the farmers are just now digging, or have just finished digging, in British South Africa, for the severity of the recent drought has compelled a widespread tapping of the earth for water, and besides, many a farmer has decided to take time by the forelock and prepare for other droughts. And where the wells are being dug, new windmills are becoming part and parcel of the South African landscape, and a considerable proportion of the new windmills are coming across the ocean from the United States, which follows naturally from the fact that for some time past the South African farmer, scanning the advertising columns of his farm journal, has been reading about windmills "made in the United States," and how superior they are to windmills made anywhere else, and how particularly well adapted to "his" farm in South Africa. Something more than \$300,000 the farmers of British South Africa spent in 1919 for American windmills; and at the same time the farmers of Argentina were looking to the United States for windmills and bought about as many of them. One hardly thinks of the United States as providing the world with power to pump water, yet one might reasonably say that wherever the wind blows round the world it operates an American-made windmill. The statistics of the industry in 1919 show windmills exported to at least 50 different countries and to a total value of over \$1,000,000. Even, Belgium purchased \$338 worth.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

### Labor's Approach to Politics

The present political policy of the American Federation of Labor is obviously a transition phase. Labor has interests which are distinct. If that were not so it would need to take no action as a group. The Gompers plan is to get Labor interests looked after by politicians who march under any and every banner, Labor not having a banner of its own. The method would be appropriate to the wets, the dries, the suffragists, or any other group formed for achieving some single purpose or looking after some one cause. It belongs to the stage of Labor political thought which is concerned only with hours, wages, workshop regulations, workmen's compensation, and a few other strictly limited subjects—Labor measures in the narrowest possible sense. Even at that it is not always successful, for these same measures are liable to be opposed by powerful interests, to whom an elected representative, who is not specifically a Labor man, is pretty certain to have prior obligations.

If the experience of Great Britain is any guide, we may expect the policy of independent Labor representation to follow very quickly, not only for this reason but because the Gompers policy will teach workmen to think of their group interests and to vote accordingly. They will begin to be Labor men instead of Republicans and Democrats. As this conception develops they will inevitably demand a larger and ever larger program. Their demands upon their "friends" will become as heavy as those of any other party. No man will be able to meet such demands who has prior ties. Your Washington correspondent, recently referred to such a broadening of issues beyond strictly labor questions, so as to include, for instance, our Mexican policy.

What happened in Britain may be stated in the following steps: (1) The support of Labor's "friends" and the adoption of Labor union officials as candidates by one of the old-established parties; (2) adoption of independent representation in order to satisfy working men that a Labor candidacy was neither a "Liberal dodge" nor a "Tory dodge"; (3) demand that candidates should have a definite attitude toward all great political issues, as well as toward strictly Labor ones, and consequent broadening of the Labor Party program; (4) realization that a party which aspires to govern must not be a class party in the narrow sense, and broadening of party constitution to include professional workers and all others except those who "live on their incomes" and perform no socially necessary work.

The development in this country promises to be less long drawn out. Already we have organizations representing all these steps. The federation is in stage No. 1. We have a Labor Party now organizing in stages 2 and 3. We have the Committee of Forty-Eight lining up the professional classes, smaller business men and others for whom organized Labor as yet has made no provision, and a rapprochement between them and the Labor Party would achieve step No. 4. We have also the Nonpartisan League, a distinctively American development which has no strict parallel in Britain. It is also part of the same great movement and is, being wooed by all the three organizations mentioned. Then we have the Socialists. I think there is nowhere on earth where that title inspires such unreasoning terror as in the United States. It may be true that a very few Socialists, having formed their ideas in other countries, where governments did not even pretend to rule according to public opinion, have failed to adjust themselves to a democratic system of politics, and therefore, think of a possible rising of the American people against their government, something on Russian or French revolutionary lines. They are, however, a negligible quantity, although amateur "Tears who unsettle elected representatives, mobs of 'respectable citizens' who defy the law and the Constitution, and the whole mass of repressive and persecutory

legislation give color to their views and are tending to the spread of their propaganda. American Socialism as a whole, however, seeks to achieve its aims by political action, keeping "direct action" at most as a weapon to use only in case political rights are denied. At present the Socialist Party seems disposed to hold aloof from the main stream of the political democratic movement, as one section in Britain did until recently. It remains to be seen whether the cessation of repression will cause them to become less uncompromising and to draw near to the rapidly crystallizing popular party, or whether a transplanted Prussianism will drive the latter into revolutionary position. (Signed) WILLIAM H. SEED, Boston, April 9, 1920.

## CABRERA'S CAREER

With the passing of Manuel Estrada Cabrera as president of Guatemala goes the last of the dictators of Latin America, in the opinion of Felix Garcia Justo, one of the three superintendents of education of Guatemala City.

"The ousting of Cabrera," said he to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "marks an interesting period, not only in the history of Guatemala, but in that of all the Latin-American republics as well. Within the last 15 years, the four so-called 'dictators' of Latin-American affairs have been driven from their countries—Castro from Venezuela, Jose Santos Yelaya from Nicaragua, Porfirio Diaz from Mexico, and Manuel Estrada Cabrera from Guatemala. In many respects, all four of these were great men, and they undoubtedly did bring great benefits to their respective countries, but they could not grasp the political trend of the times, nor put themselves in accord with the desires of their people, and so were forced out.

"Cabrera was elected president of Guatemala in 1898, and thus has held office continually for 22 years. He ruled, sometimes, with the aid of Congress and his advisory council, sometimes without it, but actually as absolutely as though he were an emperor or a formally appointed dictator. He kept peace—broken but rarely, and then by minor disorders, within his own borders, and his record in this is more nearly like that of the other 'dictators.' Like Diaz, too, a sudden, swift and not very widespread uprising unseated Cabrera.

"The political activities of the deposed president of Guatemala, however, had a large part in international politics in Central America as well as in the internal affairs of his own country. He represented the Conservative Party in Central American affairs, nicknamed 'The Blues,' as opposed to the Liberal Party, called 'The Reds.' These names were common and used long before the term 'Red' became connected with extreme radicalism in Europe. As the leader of the Conservatives, and, sometimes, on his own personal account, Cabrera busied himself in the internal politics of neighboring countries. He gave his unofficial support to the Nicaraguan revolutionists, and officers on leave from the Guatemalan Army helped to overthrow Jose Santos Yelaya in that country. He was credited with interfering in the internal affairs of Honduras and with being a large factor in the ousting of Francisco Bertrand, president of Honduras until this year.

"In world affairs Cabrera was constantly, consistently and unalterably pro-American. He hated Germany and all things German with a deep personal, political and commercial hatred, which, resulted, long before the United States entered the war, in his having forced virtually all German political agents into Salvador, where they received a warm welcome, or into Honduras, where they were at least tolerated, if not welcomed. Immediately on the declaration of war by the United States, Guatemala also declared war on Germany, and within 24 hours had seized the property of every German operating in the country."

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## THEIR GOOD-BY CONCERT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The ugly red bricks of towering apartment houses were overlaid with the web-like sheen of mist before dawn. It was as if nature had flung a curtain to hide the grim commonplace of those monotonous dwellings. An occasional trolley bell jangled sharply on the still air from a neighboring avenue, and there was the intermittent, metallic clasp-clapping of a horse dawdling along with a milk wagon at its heels. Wisps of smoke, borne inland from the factory stacks on the distant water front, wove slowly over the flat roofs.

A window opened. Its cords creaked and there was an echoing thud as the sash hit the top casing. The splendid crashing chord of a piano hurtled out into the street. It was like a mysterious signal.

Up and down the street, doors banged. Men, women, children, tumbled out of araways and down the short flights of steps from the flats like rabbits leaving hutches. Many of them carried paper salt cases with bulging sides, or tremendous bundles wrapped in gaudy cloth and knotted tightly. The heads of the women were swathed in shawls. Not enough, however, to hide their ears, which glittered, under straying, skimpy curls, with large gold hoops or other wrought ornaments studded with dusky jewels. Here and there a woman wore, with metropolitan garishness, a cheap, conventional hat. The men had all an air of being dressed up. They wore well-brushed clothes and very brilliant neckties.

The unseen hands had progressed from the chord to sustained playing. A haunting bit of an infinitely delicate little song wailed away into the somber emotion of a splendid chant. The people in the street, a hundred or more of them, had collected their bundles into heaps at their feet, had hushed the unthinking chatter of children, and stood, silent, enthralled, under the open window. A scavenging dog roamed the fringe of the crowd, sniffed the gutter and the bundles and the people. Now and again, some one, touched by the fire of the music stooped and absently patted the rough, restless head.

A policeman strolled near, carelessly swinging his night-stick. He stopped idly to listen as he watched the silent people. The music went on. Snatches of a Russian prelude deepened into German intensities. The stare of enchantment was on every upturned face, and the great calm of utter absorption. Just that music and these people and the cold gray street.

When the music stopped there was no applause. The musician did not come to the window. There was the indecisive shuffling of many feet. Men and women sighed gently, and, without words, turned to gather up their bundles.

The policeman, still swinging his stick, growled, "C'm on now—" and the men and women and children fell into a ragged line behind him and went down the silent street.

A liner sailed at 8 o'clock with a crowd of passengers whose eyes were turned toward their own country. They had gone to their last concert in America.



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## MUST BE NO STRIKE SAYS PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson Intervenes in Wage  
Controversy of Miners and  
Operators in Anthracite Field  
—Reply to Walsh Charge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson intervened on Saturday in the controversy over wage increase between the miners and the operators in the anthracite field. Failure of the joint scale committee that has been sitting for two months, to reach an agreement, and the possibility that the controversy might develop into a strike in the entire field caused the President to address a letter to the representatives of both sides on the joint scale committee, warning them that there must be no strike, if there is any way of avoiding it, in the present period of difficulties and readjustment.

The letter of the President was made public by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, at whose department the joint scale committee held its session. President Wilson offered to appoint an independent committee, similar to the one now investigating the controversy in the bituminous fields, in case the operators and miners in the anthracite field failed to reach an agreement. Whatever decision this commission reached, the President said would be made retroactive as to wages to the date in April, when the old agreement expired. The President said, however, that he would appoint the commission only on the condition that guarantees were given for operating the mines pending an impartial investigation.

Secretary Wilson expressed assurance that there would be no strike. The joint scale committee meets again next Thursday. "There will be no strike in the anthracite coal fields," Secretary Wilson said.

Reply to Walsh Charge

J. D. A. Morrow, vice-president of the National Coal Association made public on Sunday an open letter to David L. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts. In answer to charges made by the Senator in a speech in the Senate last week to the effect that the bituminous operators had been making "excessive profits" during the war emergency.

Mr. Morrow submitted "official figures" to refute the "indiscriminate charge" made by the Massachusetts Senator. He declared that the report on "corporate earnings" made by William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, and on which, he said, Mr. Walsh based his indictment, was "notorious" for its unfairness. The McAdoo report was printed as a Senate document.

"Mr. McAdoo's letter of transmittal itself states that he selected only companies which in 1917 earned 15 per cent or more on their capital stock," said the letter. "In 1917 there were about 7000 separate coal producers. His report, therefore, covers only about 6 per cent of the total number. It includes only the fortunate 392 who, because of specially favorable mining conditions with low production costs compared with selling prices or on account of merely natural appreciation made 15 per cent or more on their capital stock. It says nothing of the 94 per cent or more other operators, 6600 operators who, admittedly, made less than 15 per cent. Even the percentages quoted for the 392 concerns are not true measure of profits, because they are based on capital stock, when the report itself shows that many of these companies had invested far more than their capitalization. Consequently any such conclusions as yours, based on that report, are manifestly unfair and misleading."

"Alleged Huge Profits"

"Further, with regard to alleged huge profits in 1917, the United States Geological Survey report on coal production for 1917 shows that the total output of bituminous coal in 1917 was sold by the operators at an average price of only \$2.26 per ton at the mines, out of which all operating expenses, fixed charges and taxes had to be paid before any profit remained.

"Throughout 1918 prices were under control of the government. On November 19, 1919, Dr. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, stated public that the average price allowed the bituminous operators for 1918 was only \$2.61 per ton. He stated further that this permitted them an average 'margin' of 46 cents per ton. Dr. Garfield was careful to explain that out of this 'margin' federal taxes of 30 cents a ton and some other deductions had to be made before the operators had any profits.

"As for 1919, the evidence obtained by Senator Frelinghuysen's subcommittee which has been inquiring into coal conditions since last August shows that since the lifting of the fuel administration control fuel prices under competition in the open market sank to less than the fuel administration's minimum.

"The Federal Trade Commission has recently issued two reports on costs and selling prices of bituminous coal showing that the operators' margins in January and February, 1920, were 'only about one-half the margins' in 1918. The reports state that the 'margins' shown are not profit because selling expenses, interest on investment and federal taxes are still to be deducted."

### MERGER OF CHURCHES

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—A merger with the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, also known as the Welsh Presbyterian Church, was consummated on Saturday by the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, with the seating

of 25 Welsh church delegates. The merger transfers 15,000 communicants to the Presbyterian Church, with 150 churches, 100 ministers, 500 elders, six synods and 16 presbyteries. Under the terms of the consolidation, Welsh ministers are entitled to the same privileges as the Presbyterian clergy-men.

## MORE GENERAL USE OF HORSE IS URGED

Association Calls for Fair Recognition of the Value of the Animal and the Industries It Supports to Life of the Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—One trucking corporation in New York operates nearly 300 automobile trucks and 3200 horses, which the Horse Association of America, Inc., considers a good indication of that corporation's opinion of the relative usefulness of horse and motor driven vehicles in its work.

This Horse Association is attempting to show by facts, figures and experience that the more general use of the horse would mean economic advantage. It is attempting to bring home to the agricultural and industrial classes the injury that would result from neglect of the horse; to effect a reversal of the state and national policy in public road-making which, they claim, is banishing the horse from the highways of the land; to encourage legislation to insure construction of roads adaptable to horse-drawn vehicles; to prosecute a campaign of education among all classes on the importance of the horse to the prosperity of the republic and to unite all interests, economic, industrial and humane, in a campaign that shall be nationwide, vigorous and patriotic, for a fair recognition of the value of the horse and the industries which it supports, to the life of the nation.

The association calls attention of farmers to the facts that the horse not only bears the chief burden of labor on the farm, but that it is the permanent foundation of the market for several of the most profitable agricultural products. For instance, according to statistics, horses of the United States consume 68 per cent of the oats produced in the country; 45 per cent of the vast hay crop; 25 per cent of the rye; 24 per cent of the great corn crop; and 18 per cent of the barley, which figures, it is said, run rapidly into millions and billions of dollars.

As for roads, the association says that those constructed within the recent past are a menace to the horse, that in building hard, smooth pleasure roads the state legislatures are barring the horse from the nation's highways. It is hoped to organize every state in order to prosecute an educational campaign on this subject and to call attention not only to the main highways, but to the local roads which are feeders from the farm to the country and state roads.

"All this talk about the 'passing of the horse' is wholly without foundation," says J. J. Riordan, president of the above-mentioned trucking corporation, and a director of the Horse Association of America. "We use motor trucks in our business, of course, for our suburban and other long-distance hauling, but our idea is to use the horse wherever it can be used to best advantage. That is certainly the case in a large percentage of the work we do here, and I firmly believe that the horse will not only continue to be used here and in every city where more or less similar conditions prevail, but will also be used to an increasing extent wherever short hauls and frequent delays en route are bound to be features of the day's work."

"The city of New York comprises a rather small area, the island being very narrow. The docking facilities are located along both sides of the island and the warehouses, railroad depots and manufacturing establishments are centrally located. An enormous amount of merchandise must be trucked from the manufacturing establishments, warehouses and railroad terminals to the steamship docks and vice versa. The length of the haul in each case is considerably shorter than in any other city or locality. The trucking companies in New York therefore have a maximum amount of merchandise to handle with a minimum length of haul, which tends clearly to bring out and emphasize the economy and efficiency of the horse."

### THIRD PARTY OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Missouri State Federation of Labor, in session at Springfield, condemned the movement to organize a third political party by the laboring men of the State, despite the plea made for such an organization by President Wood of the federation in his annual address. A resolution condemning the Missouri Public Service Commission was passed, and its abolition was urged.

### CRUISER VISITS SALVADOR

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—Capt. E. S. Jackson, commanding the United States cruiser Tacoma, arrived here on Friday to visit President Carlos Herrera. The Tacoma is anchored in the port of Acajutla.

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## WORLD VICTORY OF DRYS IS FORECAST

William E. Johnson Quotes Englishmen as Saying United States Can Bring Prohibition in Great Britain and Elsewhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The hope of the world is in the United States, declared William E. Johnson of the Anti-Saloon League, in an address on the progress of the prohibition movement in the United States and abroad, given yesterday at the Liberty hall. He declared that prominent Englishmen had told him that if the United States would stand by its prohibition amendment, Great Britain would be dry within 10 years, and that the rest of the world would follow as a matter of course.

Esthonia, Holland, Sweden, New Zealand and South Australia are now organizing effectively to pass prohibition, he said, and in India, where the large Hindu Moslem population opposes alcoholic liquors, the people will soon have full right to control the liquor traffic for themselves. In Scotland, this fall, the municipalities will vote whether or not they shall permit the sale of intoxicants.

Ulster, he said, is represented in the British Parliament by 23 drys out of 26 members. The Sinn Fein movement, he explained, is by no means a wet movement either; the great majority of the Sinn Fein Parliament were total abstainers, as was every member of the Irish volunteer army. Prominent members of the Sinn Fein had told him that they would not trust drinking men with secrets or give them any responsibility in the movement. He expected the Irish question to be solved now by the measure in the British Parliament.

### Legitimate Business Protected

Prohibition in the United States, Mr. Johnson asserted, does not prevent any legitimate use of liquor, it stimulates the use of alcohol for mechanical purposes, and does not interfere with the use of wine for sacramental purposes. The only thing that was interfered with was the business of making men drunk for profit. People in all lands were calling upon the United States for aid in fighting the liquor traffic; the opportunity was great and worthy of any sacrifice. There was widespread interest in all parts of the world in the way by which this country had solved its drink problem. A Chilean manufacturer with large business interests was among the latest adherents to the cause, and intended to conduct a vigorous campaign in his own country for prohibition.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, also spoke, discussing primarily conditions in this country. He characterized the Eighteenth Amendment as the greatest piece of constructive legislation ever adopted by a self-governing people, and charged that the propaganda carried on by the liquor interests does not have popular backing. The fight is still on, he declared, for the liquor men have formed four new associations to fight the Volstead Enforcement Act, and have raised a fund of \$1,000,000 for the purpose.

### Plan to Influence Court

They have the right to go to the courts, he said, but he challenged their methods of attempting to influence the courts, and read from what he said was a confidential circular prepared by liquor interests, in which it was said that the members of the United States Supreme Court were highly sensitive to public opinion, and that public opinion must be crystallized by the lavish use of money.

Mr. Wheeler had confidence that the court would decide against the wets, and that the liquor traffic would then be as much a matter of the past as slavery. The Eighteenth Amendment, he said, could not be taken out of the Constitution; indeed, 37 states had adopted state-wide enforcement acts to uphold it. Wherever there had been referendum elections on the "light wines and beer" issue, the wets had been defeated. W. J. Bryan had won Nebraska against the wet interests, and former Senator Joseph W. Bailey had gone down to defeat in Texas after backing the liquor cause.

Now, he said, the United States must help the people of other lands who are struggling to free themselves from the liquor traffic.

## VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS FOR SENATOR GLASS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

ROANOKE, Virginia—The State Democratic Convention in session at Roanoke by unanimous vote announced Senator Carter Glass as its choice for President of the United States, and instructed delegates to the National Democratic Convention to cast Virginia's vote for him as long as his name remained before the convention. The State platform indorses the Wilson Administration and calls for the

## 10,000 MILES OF WONDERS ALASKA PACIFIC COAST TOURS

Limited party now forming for Canadian Rockies, Alaska, British Columbia, etc., from Boston June 25th. Other Pacific Coast tours during June, July, and August, including Canadian Rockies, California, Colorado, and all points of greatest scenic interest. All parties travel under expert leadership. Most comprehensive tours, 19 to 31 days, at rates including every necessary expense. Strictly all service at most reasonable rates. Call or send for 30-page illustrated booklet, giving full information. COLLETT'S-BEERMAN TOURIST CO., 323 Washington St., Boston 9, Mass.

prompt ratification of the Treaty of Versailles without reservations which would impair its essential integrity. An amendment declaring for light wines and beer was overwhelmingly defeated.

Senator Glass was reelected national committeeman from Virginia and Col. Rorer A. James was reelected chairman of the State Democratic Committee.

Many women were present, taking for the first time in Virginia's history a part in the councils of the party.

## UNREST IS LAID TO EMPLOYERS

Former Lumberjack Says They  
Have Been Apathetic While  
Radical Propagandists Have  
Been Spreading Teachings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Industrial Relations Association was told during the final session of its convention on Friday that its members were more to blame for the spread of I. W. W. doctrines than the radical leaders themselves. The speaker was Sherman Rogers, formerly a lumberjack in the northwest, who addressed the meeting on "what the working man wants."

"When William Haywood came into the logging country he gave the lumberjacks the first industrial arguments they had ever been given," he said, "so they naturally accepted the only teaching they had, while the good Americans were asleep at the switch. Ninety-eight per cent of Labor is absolutely square. In the last six months, Labor and Capital have drawn closer together than in the previous hundred years. Establish the human contact between the office and the shop and it won't take long to convince the worker that radical preachings are the doctrines of destruction."

"The radicalism of this country is the result of almost criminal apathy on the part of employers and Americans in other walks of life, who are so prone to wrap the American flag around themselves and boast of their 100 per cent Americanism. If these same people would have taken as much of their valuable time in educating the workers of this country regarding actual industrial statistics as the few radical agitators have in reaching the workingman with inflammatory, false documents, a dyed-in-the-wool radical would be a very hard man to find, and if Americans, both employers and others, would have familiarized the workmen of the country with the truth years ago, no radical agitator could have caused any marked disturbances anywhere."

"During many years experience in the logging camps of Washington as a common laborer, I never saw a single piece of literature come into the camp that mentioned the Constitution of the United States; never did I see anyone educating the foreign-born workers regarding the ballot and other features of our form of government; never was there the slightest effort made, either by the logging operators or other Americans, to make the lumberjack better by education."

## CINCINNATI SUBWAY PROJECT THREATENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Abandonment of Cincinnati's rapid transit loop project, designed to combine a subway system with an entrance for electric interurbans, may be forced by the present money stringency and the city's financial difficulties. City Auditor Carré has publicly recommended such action, calling attention to the fact that the bond issue of \$6,000,000 authorized by the citizens will not defray one-half the cost of construction, because of the increased prices of labor and material.

## INTERNATIONAL COURT ORGANIZATION

NEW YORK, New York—Elihu Root, American member of the organizing committee of the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations, will sail on June 1 for London to attend the first meeting of the committee, about June 15.

Besides Mr. Root, the party will include James Brown Scott of Washington, who was legal adviser to the American Peace Commission at Paris, and two technical experts on international law. The steamer Nieuwe Amsterdam will carry them.

## PROFESSOR LASKI ON LABOR FUTURE

Establishment of an Industrial  
Democracy in the United  
States, He Says, Is Inevitable,  
Though It May Come Slowly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Declaring in an address before the Twentieth Century Club that self-government in industry is bound to come, Prof. Harold Laski, who recently resigned from Harvard University, said on Saturday: "What you Americans are witnessing is a movement for the establishment of industrial democracy, of self-government in industry."

"It may be slow in coming, but it is inevitable, and it is the business of those who think for the welfare of the United States to remember that it will come, if necessary, with blood, but can be secured without blood, and can only be secured without it according to the temper which you maintain."

He termed the history of the past five years an entry into a new epoch, saying: "Labor is determined to take a share in the government of industry that is adequate to the promise and power of which it is possessed. I have no desire to deny ability on the part of the great capitalists of America but I do say that if you take the desires by which the men of this generation are inevitably governed, the hopes and ambitions they set in front of themselves, then you must conclude that the capitalist system of the autocratic government of industry is entirely inadequate to the hopes entertained. If you concentrate economic and financial power in the hands of a few, your political system will reflect in exact detail the character of your economical system."

"You seem to imagine as a people that you took a final step in political development in 1776 and 1777 with your constitution. The object of the Fourteenth Amendment was to protect the Negro, yet of the cases that have come under it only 16 relate to Negroes, while 626 relate to labor legislation, the majority of them perverted to protecting the interests of capital against the interests of labor. There will come a time when that people will be necessary to your salvation, and when, in order to secure its cooperation, you will praise it, flatter it, and increase its status. It will determine to be a part of America and to drink deeply of your traditions, and it will never again endure what the immigrant population has endured during the past 50 years. Imagine the Greek peasant coming here and put to work, say, in the steel mills of Pittsburgh without the amenities of life and treated as an excrement on the American body politic—what can such a man realize of the traditions of 1776? The fundamental thing he will come to desire is the control over his own life."

H. W. Nevins, English war correspondent, talking on the situation in Ireland, said, in part: "I am an Englishman and I love my country, and it is a horrible thing to see one's country brought to shame. It is quite time that we wiped it out by going to Ireland and telling her that everything she needs in this way of reparation shall be hers as some form of mitigation for the past. Out of that there might come some sort of permanent and true friendship between the two countries."

## CLUB WOMEN SEEK RACE SEGREGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

DANVILLE, Virginia—Under a resolution adopted just previous to adjournment of the convention of the Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs, representatives of the federation who are to attend the annual convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Des Moines, Iowa, in June, will fight efforts to include in the federation membership any but members of the white race. The convention also went on record as favoring universal military training for four months in each year, of Americans between the ages of 18 and 21 years, and six months for aliens of the same ages.

## USE OF PARK FOR GARDENS IS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The United Improvement Association has protested against the ruling of James B. Shea, Superintendent of Parks, forbidding the further use of Franklin Field for gardening purposes, and his ruling was sustained by Mayor Andrew J. Peters, who held that parks are de-

signed primarily for recreation purposes and for use only as parks.

Following a proclamation by Gov. Calvin Coolidge urging every one to plant small gardens, Frank W. Merrick, treasurer of the association, said: "In view of the Governor's proclamation and the advice of many wise public-spirited men, we believe that Mayor Peters is assuming a very grave responsibility in taking out of use any land which may be devoted to raising food. These gardens furnish recreation, as well as the go and tennis, and 50 people will be swinging a golf stick, and if the man with the golf stick would only swing a hoe he would get as much exercise and would be an economic factor in the bargain."

## AMERICAN LEGION IS SUED BY WOMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Difficulty is being experienced in obtaining a jury in the Superior Court to try the \$50,000 damage suit of Miss Lotie Burke against the officers of the Robert E. Bentley Post of the American Legion for the destruction of a large quantity of literature belonging to the Communist Labor Party. The defendants in the case admit that on November 14, 1919, they raided the headquarters of the Communist Labor Party, of which Miss Burke is secretary, and burned all of the papers seized by them. Their defense is that the literature was seditious, and was contraband because it was being used in a conspiracy to overthrow constitutional government. Miss Burke was recently convicted under the Espionage Act on a charge of obstructing the operation of the draft law. She was sentenced to 18 months in the Leavenworth Penitentiary, but is out on bail pending appeal. Many veniremen have been excused from jury duty for expressing themselves as prejudiced in favor of the defendants and in sympathy with the raid.

## TELEPHONE COMPANY ASKS HIGHER RATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Permission to increase its rates has been asked by the Chicago Telephone Company in a petition filed with the Public Utilities Commission in Springfield. The increase asked will make all calls from coin-box telephones five cents, with no special rates for excess messages over the guarantee for each telephone. The petition states that unless the rate increases are permitted the credit and financial standing of the company will be injured. It further states that the wages of operators have been more than doubled since 1914, and that its revenues per telephone have increased only 17 per cent from 1914 to 1919, while the operating expenses have increased 40 per cent.

## CHAUFFEURS PREVENT STRIKE SETTLEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The expected settlement of the strike of city employees has not been reached because of the refusal of the chauffeurs to return to work. All street repairs and municipal construction work, as well as street flushing, are at a standstill as a result. The finance committee of the City Council, to which the demands of the strikers have been referred, says it is unable to do anything until a survey of all departments and finances is completed. Other strikers had voted to return to work if the chauffeurs would consent to return and refer their demands to the finance committee for settlement on June 15, but they refused, and consequently nearly 5000 city employees are kept out of work.

## GRINNELL TRUSTEES ELECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

GRINNELL, Iowa—George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, and Clyde L. Herring, president of the Herring Motor Company of Des Moines, have been elected to the board of trustees of Grinnell College. Mr. Herring is the Democratic candidate for governor of Iowa.

## BREAK IS LAID TO TAMMANY TACTICS

Central Federated Union in New  
York Repudiates American  
Labor Party Movement—Lat-  
ter Reported as Progressing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Central Federated Union here, having indorsed the American Labor Party movement by referendum, is now on record as repudiating it and approving the nonpartisan policy of the American Federation, but the repudiation was accomplished by delegates at a meeting which the anti-Gompers faction insists was "packed" and by a viva voce vote.

Though rebuffed in both New Jersey and this city, the Labor Party will continue its work and hold its state convention in Schenectady on May 29-30. Meanwhile, the Gompers plan to merge the Labor organizations of Greater New York in a new central is proceeding.

The meeting at which the Labor Party was repudiated exonerated Peter J. Brady, a delegate, from the charge of having favored the Lusk bills at Albany.

Edward I. Hannah, president of the Central Federation Unions at one time declared the meeting adjourned, but was forced to return to the platform and continue. He, Ernest Bohm, secretary, and William Kohn, chairman of the Labor Party in this state, led the opposition to what they say were "strong-armed, Tammany methods," but without avail.

Mr. Kohn says the meeting was ruled by a disorderly mob, men who had not appeared at meetings for months and others who had no legal right to vote being "delivered to the Labor Temple in motor cars in approved Tammany style." He charges that the sergeant-at-arms was pushed aside, non-delegates coached speakers and "armed men threatened the lives of Mr. Hannah and Edward Rybicki, 'Big Six' delegate."

Mr. Kohn says the old line Labor politicians resorted to force in Chicago against the party but lost. He charges that, at the New Jersey meeting last week, advocates of the Labor Party were beaten and clubbed by the so-called nonpartisan political advocates. He declares that the trade union politicians have made a thriving industry of delivering the votes of workmen to corrupt political parties, "owned and controlled by the arch enemies of Labor," but this industry "is well-nigh smashed," the rank and the file walking up to demand laborers who do not trade with the enemy.

## BUSINESS MEN UNITE TO UPHOLD DRY RULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Business Men's Committee to support the Eighteenth Amendment, a movement regarded by participants as the possible forerunner of a Nation-wide organization of business men to uphold prohibition, was formed by 30 prominent business men, merchants and manufacturers of this State, at the Boston City Club on Friday. It is stated that its membership includes men who have never been prohibitionists, but who have been persuaded to the dry point of view by the benefits which have resulted from its operation in the past 11 months.

## FRENCH BID ACCEPTED

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Government has accepted the bid of a French metal manufacturing company for making 20,000,000 pesos worth of small currency from nickel. The French bid was under those of American competitors.



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J. F. CONDON, G. P. A., Marine Trust Building, Buffalo, New York.



## DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA PLANNED

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Thinks Improvement of Her Resources Would Lead to an Unlimited Market for the Whole World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—How Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, leader of the people's party movement in China, believes that a new market can be developed in China large enough for her own products and for products from other countries, was described to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Ma Soo, representative here of that party and in close touch with Dr. Sun, who is now in Shanghai. Dr. Sun believes that proper development of China's natural resources would bring about an unlimited market for the whole world. China still employs manual labor for production and has not yet entered the first stage of industrial evolution, while in Europe and America the second stage is already reached. So Dr. Sun believes China is to begin the two stages of evolution at once by adopting machinery as well as the nationalization of production.

In such case China would require machinery for her vast agriculture, machinery for her rich mines, machinery for the building of innumerable factories, for her extensive transportation systems and for all her public utilities. And, he says, that the Chinese people will welcome the development of their country's resources provided that it can be kept out of mandarin corruption and insure the mutual benefit of China and of the countries cooperating with her.

Plan to Develop China  
Ma Soo said Dr. Sun proposed the following scheme to develop a new market in China large enough both for her own products and for products from foreign countries:

Development of communication systems—100,000 miles of railways; 100,000 miles of macadam roads; improvement of existing canals; the Hangchow-Tientsin canal and the Shiang-Yangtze canal; construction of new canals; the Liao-ho-Sungkwang canal and others to be projected; river conservancy, to regulate the embankments and channel of the Yangtze from Hankow to the sea, thus facilitating ocean-going ships to reach that port at all seasons, to regulate the Hoang Ho embankment and channels to prevent floods, to regulate the Si-kiang, the Hwai Ho and various other rivers; the construction of more telegraph lines and telephone and wireless systems all over the country.

Development of commercial harbors: three largest ocean ports with future capacity equaling New York Harbor, to be constructed in north, central and south China; various small commercial and fishing harbors to be constructed along the coast; commercial docks to be constructed along all navigable rivers.

Modern Cities

Modern cities with public utilities to be constructed in all railway centers, termini and alongside harbors. Water power department. Iron and steel works and cement works on the largest scale in order to supply the above needs. Mineral development. Agricultural development. Irrigation work on the largest scale in Mongolia and Sinkiang. Reforestation in central and north China.

Colonization in Manchuria, Mongolia, Sinkiang, Kokonor and Tibet. If such a program could be carried out gradually, Dr. Sun believes that China would not only be the dumping ground for foreign goods, but actually be the economic ocean capable of absorbing all the surplus capitals as quickly as the industrial nations could produce "by the coming industrial revolution of nationalized productive machinery." Then Dr. Sun believes there would be no more competition and commercial struggles in China or in the world.

Dr. Sun is convinced that proper cooperation and mutual help in developing China would end trade wars. A developed China would be another new world in the economic sense; international cooperation can be so arranged and regulated, Dr. Sun believes, that the development of China along mutually helpful lines might culminate in the keynotes of the arch of the League of Nations.

Three Steps Urged

To carry out this project successfully, he urges three steps: First, that the various governments of the capital-supplying powers must agree to joint action and a unified policy to form an international action with their war work organizers, administrators and experts of various lines, to formulate plans and to standardize materials in order to prevent waste and to facilitate work.

Second, the confidence of the Chinese people must be secured in order to gain their cooperation and enthusiastic support.

If these two steps are provided for, the third, Dr. Sun says, is to open formal negotiation for the final contract with the Chinese Government. He proposes that this be on the same basis as the contract he once concluded with the Pauling Company of London for the construction of the Canton-Chun Kine Railroad, since it was, Dr. Sun thinks, the fairest to both parties and the one most welcomed by the Chinese people of all contracts that were ever made between China and other countries.

Dr. Sun is particularly emphatic, Ma Soo said, that this and all arrangements for loans or credits to

China should not be entered into without full cognizance of the will and desire of the people themselves as distinct from their officials. This, he believes, is a most important point, since too many times government officials have reaped more benefit from such economic aid than the people themselves.

## ORGANIZATIONS OF FARMERS OPPOSED

Equity Society Is Contesting Effort of Nonpartisan League to Enter Wisconsin, Where Its Organizers Are Now Working

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin—The American Society of Equity, which is opposing the extension of the Nonpartisan League to Wisconsin, is hampered by internal dissension, and there is no possibility of it backing up a consolidation of middle-western farmers' economic organizations, in the opinion of J. N. Tittmore, leader of the controlling faction in the equity society. There was a plan for the equity, the farmers' union and the grange to combine in one organization, but this has received at least a temporary setback.

"For some time certain farm leaders have believed that it is necessary to bring about a closer affiliation between all of the great farm organizations," said Mr. Tittmore in speaking of the consolidation movement.

"Until farm organizations cleanse themselves of all rank socialist ideas, it will be impossible to even think about consolidation. It is impossible at this time."

The Nonpartisan League is now extending its operations from Minnesota to Wisconsin, with the result that it has come into conflict with the Equity society. Equity has declared war on the league as represented by the men who are working in this State, according to Mr. Tittmore. The two farmers' movements have never agreed, or at least, have never been able to exist side by side in any state, even though one is avowedly political while Equity is essentially economic, even though it uses its power to influence legislation.

"The Nonpartisan League has undertaken to steal the organization away from Equity in Wisconsin," said Mr. Tittmore. "They have succeeded in every other state of the Union where Equity was planted. They will not succeed in Wisconsin."

It is the view of Mr. Tittmore that the present fight will clear up and will leave the field clear for a closer relationship and possible final consolidation of the great farm movements of the middle west. As long as the present situation of uncertainty exists there is no possibility of an amalgamation, in his opinion.

## COMMODITY TRAFFIC WITH MOTOR TRUCKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—In the near future adjustable, quickly assembled, commercially laden trains of trucks will pass steadily over all-trunk line highways, in the opinion of Luke W. Duffey, chairman of the good roads committee of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, and this will prevent wastage of food commodities now caused by railroad strikes.

With the nation's traffic facilities "fast growing sluggish," Mr. Duffey said at the Chamber of Commerce convention here, "We logically turn to highway transportation. With distributing and receiving points overflowing their commodities into our highways, we find the modern motor trucks encourage unrestricted distribution, and they are the only means of relieving the choked railroad terminals. Hard surface roads will make them immune from embargo, and priority orders will become a thing of the past. These national rights of way when prepared may be left without management for the people's use and the state's maintenance."

## AUSTRALIANS ON TOUR OF RESEARCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—For the purpose of studying farming and irrigation conditions in Utah, a large party of Australians will visit this state this summer, according to Serg. W. Mason of the Anzacs. He is now in Millard County, going over the extensive drainage operations in progress there. Sergeant Mason said a party of 100 Australians—mostly former service men—had come to California last year and were now engaged in scientific and practical work in the university and on the farms of that state. A large proportion of them will repeat the process here. They are gathering information for the government and for the benefit of the returned soldiers of Australia.

## PROTEST WILD FLOWER SALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Effort is being made to preserve the native wild flowers of this section of the country by discouraging their sale by florists. The Outdoor Art League, the Society for the Preservation of Wild Flowers, and some of the women's clubs have joined in a request to florists that they should not market the wild flowers, and stating that the patronage of their members would be withdrawn from those dealers who sell the flowers.

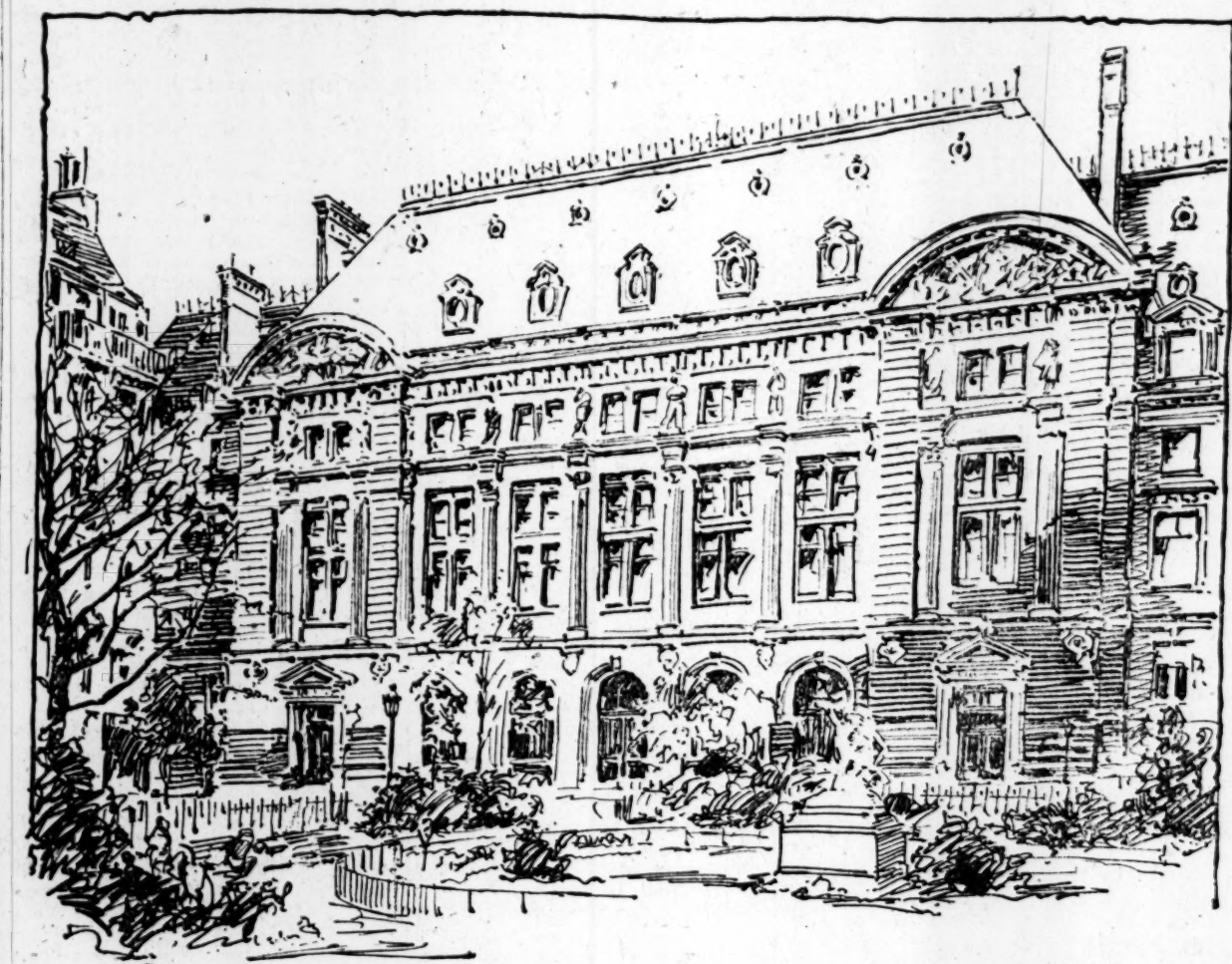
## THE UNIVERSITY OF PARIS

There is a great deal of sighing these days—among her friends sadly, and among her enemies derisively—about France as a second-rate power. But in that realm where she was always peerless, that of cosmopolitan learning, she is where she always was. And if those who have made her university the Mecca of the enlightened world carry through their plans, there will be no falling away of students in

origin, who gave royal gifts to our university, notably an Institute of Geography, whose construction is almost finished, and which will serve at the same time the faculty of science and that of letters.

"She has also given an institute of the history of art and of archaeology which we are going to construct on the Avenue of the Observatoire and which will be the only one of its kind in the world. Following the same scheme, M. Doucet, whose creations the fashionable women of America know, has given us an art library which is now placed in five apartments in the Rue Spontini

comfortable lodgings without being exploited. But we wish to do better than that. We know how much American students dislike the isolation of a great city like Paris, and how much they love the life of their clubs and associations. To solve this, a club of Canadian students has already been formed and another is being organized for South Americans. For the students of the United States we have found for their future club sufficient ground at the corner of the Boulevard St. Germain and of the Rue de Buci. This ground has been given them gratuitously, and if we can get sufficiently large subscriptions, thanks



The University of Paris

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

the years to come. The German universities, that were claiming many pilgrims in the first decade of the twentieth century, no longer greatly attract as fountain heads of learning.

In the great cabinet of the director of the Academy of Paris, seated under a painting representing the old Sorbonne of Cardinal Richelieu, Paul Appell, the new director of one of the world's greatest institutions of learning, recently outlined the plans of the university. Since 1892 this distinguished mathematician and Alsatian who fought for France as a Franc-Tireur in '65, has been dean of the Faculty of Sciences. As the first step in freeing the Academy of Paris from government directorship, he has been chosen its director by the Minister of Public Instruction.

"We will always be grateful to America for coming to our aid when she did. The new world which is beginning to open up, in the midst of so many difficulties, will be in a great measure the work of the United States, and in this new world questions of education must be paramount. It is in the school that the society of tomorrow is developing. In every country the university should not confine its rôle to teaching and to the development of natural sciences. It is inexact to say that science unites peoples, for science is indifferent, like the laws of nature, which it is the aim of science to discover. It is for humanity to choose, whether to make science the instrument of its own annihilation or that of progress and civilization. I have held to the unaltered belief that science, in the service of right and of humanity, must triumph. Before that, it is necessary that the university consecrate itself to teaching great ideas of justice and of work. Its first task is moral education, although we no longer disdain culture of the body; we are even developing playgrounds for children by the means of special organizations which are under the control of the university."

"You intend then, Monsieur, to develop our old university methods and to adapt them to the needs of the new world."

"Certainly I intend to carry on the work of my great predecessors," he said. "The University of Paris, you know, was given a new start in 1896. In the Middle Ages it had been the first great focus of European culture, and thanks to its privileges it had held its position under the old monarchy. Napoleon took away its freedom and placed it in the hands of politicians, and it was only after a hundred years that the republic restored its ancient rights. Today, French universities have full autonomy; in the eyes of the law they are like individuals; they can receive gifts and legacies and administer them as they wish without the intervention of the state. We only ask now that youth struggle here to acquire science and the highest human culture."

"In the last 30 years the University of Paris has developed amazingly. About its faculties of law, medicine, science, and letters there are many new courses, laboratories, collections of art, in short, almost everything for the development of the culture of the modern mind. Foreign students, if I may say so, are appreciating the value of the university more and more. Especially is the membership of young Americans increasing. Did you know that Andre Carnegie had created at the Sorbonne scholarships and laboratories for the study of radium, which are called the Carnegie-Curie scholarships. You will see his name on one of the marble slabs which adorn our vast Hall of Lost Footsteps, beside that of the Marquise of Arconati-Visconti, a French woman by

until the university has room for it. In this library there are incomparable treasures, whose value the Germans appreciated especially before the war, because they were devoting much time to the study of French art.

"In honor of the sciences, M. Henri Deutsch de la Meurthe has given us an Aero-Technique Institute, installed at St. Cyr, which rendered the greatest services during the war and which the university is going to develop in connection with military aviation and the Undersecretary of State for aviation. American students and inventors will find there everything that is necessary for the practical study of flying, which is being developed to so great an extent in their country. If they wish to study the theoretical conditions of flight, Mr. Basil Zaharoff has endowed the university with the chair of aeronautics; this course is given in the Sorbonne. Shall I speak of another Frenchman, Mr. Commenge, who has given 4,000,000 francs for scholarships under the faculty of sciences?"

"In order to respond to the needs of the modern world we are occupying ourselves greatly with an attempt to establish a closer relationship between science and industry, without at the same time committing that error of reducing science to a mere utility. I believe that the only means of making industry progress is to develop scientific study and disinterested research. For this reason we have put our research laboratories at the disposal of chemists, and have created a great institute of chemistry, whose construction on the Rue Pierre Curie, continued during the war, is now finished. At the school of advanced electricity, which was created by the society of electrician courses in electro-technique (motors, wireless telegraphy, etc.) have been added. We are just now negotiating with the recently-built optical institute to apply scientific methods to the construction of microscopic, telescopic, and other lenses. We hope to extend still further our laboratories in the institutes especially devoted to physics, zoology, physiology, and astronomy."

"Just now I am occupying myself, in order to prevent a weakening of our efforts through their diversity, in establishing centers of studies for each specialty. We have established an agreement with administrators of the College of France, of the museum, etc., so that the French student and above all, the foreign student, would only have to address himself to the center of studies which concerns him to know the infinite variety of resources that the University of Paris can put at his disposal, and which our own people themselves do not suspect."

The interviewer inquired if the housing problem would not make it difficult for foreign students to take advantage of the university.

"The crisis in lodgings menaces the development of our universities, and trying to resolve it is one of my principal occupations. One of our methods is to have certain hotels set apart for students where they can find

to help from the United States, your young American friends will soon find here all of the comforts and the society to which they are accustomed in their admirable universities on the other side of the Atlantic.

"Our efforts to attract foreign students have already given a first result. For some days past we have inaugurated an institution for the Franco-Chinese students, which will provide a meeting place for Chinese students who wish to know Occidental civilization, and for the French and Europeans who desire to study the civilization of the Far East. Thanks to the aid of the President of the Chinese Republic, we are going to have a library of 100,000 manuscripts, for most of which there are only three copies in existence. This spring we began a course in Chinese civilization in the academic department and conferences on Chinese music. This, I hope, is only a beginning."

"We are beginning to realize our dream of making Paris a focal point for the culture of the entire world. In the Middle Ages the old University of Paris used to group the students of all nations by the countries of their origin. Once the colleges of Norman and Navarre, of Scotland and Ireland stood side by side—today the world is singularly enlarged, and that is why it is my ambition to see grouped about the ancient Sorbonne the colleges of the United States, of Canada, of Spanish America, and of China."

## COOPERATION IN HOUSING PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Believing that the only way to solve the housing problem is by cooperative effort, a committee of representatives of civic, cooperative, industrial, labor, and other organizations is at work in this city on the task of drawing up a plan modeled after the Garden City plan of London, which would include not

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## PROTECTION ASKED FOR MINE WORKERS

Samuel Gompers, Appealing in Behalf of Labor in West Virginia, Says Laws of That State Offer No Safeguard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter to William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa and chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, has demanded a Senate inquiry into the shooting of the Mayor and several citizens by private detectives employed by a mining company. Many detectives were also shot. Mr. Gompers' letter says in part:

"Newspapers report that on May 19 the Mayor and a number of other officials and residents of Matewan, West Virginia, were shot and killed by an armed band of men sent into the State at the order and in the pay of private interests."

"I am of the opinion that the invasion of West Virginia by an armed band of men in the pay of absentee owners of West Virginia mining property constitutes a suspension of the constitutional guarantees. Because of this, and because of further facts which I shall relate, it is fitting that an immediate investigation be made of the causes of the tragedy in Matewan on May 19, by a subcommittee of your committee, if authority exists for that, or by your committee acting under authority of the Senate. If it is necessary to secure such authority."

"It will be remembered that a public official, testifying in the public investigation of 1912-13 before the committee of which you are now the chairman, swore that the Constitution of the United States did not apply in West Virginia. It was brought out that miners had been kidnapped and given long sentences by drumhead courts-martial."

"For a generation the only law in the mining camps of West Virginia, save in those few instances where the power of organized Labor and outraged public opinion has forced a return to constitutional methods, has been the law of the thug and the gunman, disguised as deputy sheriffs and usurping the police power of the land. The miners of West Virginia are hopeless of securing redress through the institutions of that State, because it is their experience that the institutions of the law have been prostituted to the will of mining corporations."

## LEATHER EXHIBIT PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The National Shoe and Leather Exposition and Style Show, Inc., of this city will hold its first exhibit in Mechanics Building on July 20, 21, 22 and 24, its officers and committees have announced. The New England Shoe and Leather Association formed the corporation, which is capitalized at \$5000, to develop the advantages as a center in that industry of this part of the country.

## AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The second session of the American Jewish Congress will assemble in Philadelphia on May 30 to hear the report of the commission sent to the Peace Conference in behalf of recognition of Palestine as the Jewish national homeland and of securing full, equal and minority rights for Jews in eastern Europe.



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## ARBITRATION COURT DEFENDED BY JUDGE

As a Result of Six Years' Experience Australian Plan of Conciliation Has Succeeded When Every Other Method Failed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Australian News Office  
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—At a juncture when compulsory arbitration is on trial as an industrial peacemaker—a good many critics contend that it has been "found guilty"—the carefully reasoned defense of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court by its deputy president, Mr. Justice Powers, has caused general interest. As a result of six years' experience, the deputy president holds that the court has proved successful. In the course of a statement in court, Mr. Justice Powers made the following remarks:

"A great many statements have recently appeared in the press from those who wish compulsory arbitration to be abolished about 'Arbitration on trial,' 'Failure of arbitration,' 'The court has lost its usefulness,' 'The court has lost the confidence of the unions,' and 'proposing alternative methods of settling disputes by round-table conferences, or Whitley's method, the American methods, profit-sharing, cooperation, copartnership, drastic punishment for striking, and so on. While acting as deputy president of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court, I have not referred to any criticisms of the court, or of its work, but now I am leaving the work, and as one who knows what the court has done for the last six years, at least I think it right to refer to some of the work of the court during that time, and to point out what a success it has been while every other method of settling interstate disputes has failed, and has cost the workers, the employers, and the country untold loss."

### Jurisdiction Limited

"It ought to be remembered (1) that the court has only jurisdiction to settle industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of one state, and that at least 95 per cent of the disputes the court is blamed by some people for not settling are state disputes only; (2) that the court is a court of conciliation as well as an arbitration court, and that that branch has been successfully used to the fullest extent possible; (3) that the court, as a compulsory arbitration court, was only established to be brought into action whenever every other method of settling disputes except by strikes had failed—that is, to take the place of direct action by conciliation or arbitration. It is only when all the methods mentioned as opened to the parties fail, as they do, that compulsory arbitration or 'direct action' must settle the dispute."

"Writers have proposed American methods to settle industrial disputes. Some of them may well be worth adopting, but I think I am safe in saying that more property has been destroyed, and more lives lost, during one strike in the United States, and the suppression of it by the military instead of by compulsory arbitration, than during all the strikes in Australia since Captain Cook landed in Botany Bay in 1770. Where parties are unwilling to cooperate or to settle disputes all schemes for securing industrial peace without compulsory arbitration must fail. It is of no use saying there must be cooperation or any other method, if both parties to the dispute will not adopt any of them."

### Many Agreements Filled

"The following particulars of some of the work of the court for the last five years will show how very successful it has been in carrying out the work it was created to perform. During the time mentioned, 729 agreements between employers and employees have been filed in the court in settlement of the disputes which the court had cognizance of. Some of the agreements are with individual employers, some with groups of employers. Those agreements are some of the results of the work of the conciliation branch of the court. Complete settlement by agreement of all disputes and the respondents generally to the number of 21 have been arrived at after the claims had been before the court for from one to nine days. Sixteen settlements of important industrial disputes have been effected by the court at the special request of both parties, without proceedings in the court being formally instituted, where the court—to the knowledge of both parties—could not have enforced a settlement by compulsory award. Including awards, by way of variations, 265 awards have been made where the parties themselves could not, or would not, except through the court, settle them."

"It is well known what great losses have been caused to the community by four important industrial interstate disputes during the last 18 months, which the parties were not compelled to settle through the court, or which the court could not settle, because the law as it stands at present did not authorize it to grant the claims in dispute. It was fortunate there was a court to settle the hundreds of other disputes it has settled or assisted the parties to settle."

### Both Judges Kept Busy

"It is said that the unions do not observe the awards of the court, and the court is therefore a failure. If it were true, that defect would apply to a greater extent to a mode of voluntary settlement. Although it is true that four federal unions, controlled by extremists, I can safely say that, except in only one case during the six

years I have acted as deputy president, the unions have observed the many awards and variations I have made, and in that one case—the West Australian transcontinental railway, where there was a strike—one section of the members, incited by the extremists acted directly against the wishes and orders of the union's executive. Later on the members returned to work under the award and submitted their claims to a conference, and the award was varied by the court to meet the increased cost of living and special conditions."

"The court is said to have lost the confidence of the unions because a few militant unions do not believe in arbitration or any method except direct action to get what they claim, whether just or unjust. The answer to this is, that so many federal unions are knocking at the door for awards that the two judges of the court cannot possibly get within reasonable distance of dealing with the many applications filed in the court. Sometimes claims cannot be dealt with for months after they are filed. Thirty-eight matters are at present awaiting attention. Associations also continue to apply for registration under the act."

**Peace Not Sole Objective**

"The court was accused of being a promoter of strikes on the ground that industrial peace was its objective—its real object was settlement of industrial disputes. The writer added, 'The judge is not really concerned with the conditions of the employees, or even with the justice of their claims. . . . The arbitration court is prepared to give to those who appeal to it, not what is just, not what the industry can stand, but whatever is likely to secure industrial peace.' No statement about the court could be more correct. The awards made by the court, and the many refusals to grant claims made by the unions, disprove it. The only question considered by the court is whether the awards of the court are just to employees and the public. The court expects just awards to bring about industrial peace."

"The court has been a success so far as the men are concerned who previously had to accept wages which only allowed men with families to exist. It gives them a certainty of a brighter future, it enables them, without resorting to strikes—with the misery they cause—to compel employers to pay at least what the court considers on evidence submitted, to enable a man and his wife and family of three children to live in reasonable comfort."

### Court a Failure

"The court has, of course, been a failure in the eyes of militant employers, who object to any tribunal fixing fair wages to be paid. They prefer to compel the employees to accept any wages they offer; and it is also a failure in the eyes of militant unionists, who claim the right to force employers to pay what they claim, whether the claims are fair or unfair. The court has been a success so far as fair employers are concerned, and the great majority of employers are fair. It has enabled them to settle their many disputes on just terms without having their businesses dislocated by strikes, and suffering the losses incidental to strikes, while the court awards have compelled the unfair employer to pay the same rates as the just employers were prepared to pay, thus avoiding unfair competition."

"If the court has succeeded in assisting employers to settle their disputes to the extent representatives of the largest employers of labor in the Commonwealth said in court last week that it had, then this court has been anything but a failure, so far as the employers are concerned. The success of the court has been assured by the principles laid down by the president of the court, which he has maintained in the face of militant employers, militant unionists, and much adverse criticism. Those principles are now recognized throughout the Commonwealth, and in all civilized countries, as humane, just, and reasonable. Any court acting on those principles must be successful in the best sense of the word. I think it will be found that compulsory arbitration is necessary so long as there are employers who insist on fixing any wages they like, or unreasonable unionists, and until employers and employees act on the precept to 'do unto others as you would they should do unto you.'"

### Remedy in Parliament's Hands

"There are three complaints, at least, against the court, for which the court is not responsible. The first is, that the judges appointed to do the work cannot keep pace with the many claims brought before them, and serious delays are sometimes caused in settling industrial disputes. Parliament can, if it thinks fit, rectify that."

"The second is, that the court cannot, because of Section 28 of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, settle industrial disputes arising during the term of an award, however serious the dispute may be, or however much the cost of living has increased since the award was made. Parliament can, if it thinks fit, rectify that also."

"The third is, that proceedings in the court are expensive. The unions can rectify that by avoiding the expense of plaintiffs, as is frequently done, limiting their claims to what they really intend to insist upon (if Section 28 is amended), and by not calling witnesses to prove what the employers admit."

### HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLES PRAISED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Hawaii's pineapples have no equal in the world in the opinion of Dr. Harold L. Lyon, pathologist with the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' experiment station, who returned to Honolulu recently from a professional trip to Florida, Cuba and Jamaica. He found no pineapples elsewhere of the size and quality of those grown in Hawaii.

## ADRIATIC QUESTION STILL DRAGS ALONG

Italian Press and Mr. Nitti Hoped to See It Settled at San Remo Conference, but There Were Difficulties in the Path

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The San Remo Conference has come and gone, the statesmen and their private secretaries have departed, and it is possible, after a week of great activity, during which the future of Turkey and of Anglo-French relations was being decided, to sit down calmly and sum up the results.

First, as regards the personal aspects of the conference, the hero of San Remo has been Mr. Veniselos, the Greek Premier, who has once again demonstrated that he is a statesman and diplomatist of the first rank, head and shoulders above his fellows, an intellectual and political Saul among his brethren. Mr. Veniselos, upon whose lips persuasion sits and whose smile is worth several battalions, has obtained all that he asked Greece, as fixed at San Remo (curiously enough, itself originally a Greek colony with the romantic name of the sea goddess, Leucothea), stretches right across Thrace to the fortifications of Tchaatalja, the last bulwark of Constantinople, the lines before which the Balkan armies stopped at the close of the first Balkan war in 1912. While thus new Greece touches the Euxine and the Marmora, as well as the Aegean and the Ionian seas—four seas fit all—in Asia Minor she embraces Smyrna and a considerable tract of hinterland.

### Greek Aspirations Fulfilled

Turkey in Europe has practically disappeared, save for the maintenance of the Sultan in the capital and in the sandjak (or province) of Tchaatalja, and the Greek aspirations in Europe are virtually fulfilled. An Italian journal, commenting on Mr. Veniselos' triumph at San Remo, has compared it with that of Cavour, when still only Minister of Little Piedmont, at the Congress of Paris in 1856. In both cases the diplomatic success was due not to the fact that these two great statesmen had vast armies or powerful navies behind them, but to their own personality. Cavour and Mr. Veniselos triumphed over all obstacles, despite the comparatively small material forces at their disposal, by their individual powers of mind and character.

The San Remo conference, like the Congress of Paris, proves how wise was Mr. Veniselos, like Cavour during the Crimean War, to intervene in the struggle on behalf of the western powers, instead of remaining neutral. The Greeks, who did down their lives for the Allies in Macedonia, like the Italians, who fell in the battle of the Tchernaya, in 1855, have cemented the fabric of a greater fatherland. And, as Mr. Lloyd George told the Greek journalists on the platform of the San Remo station just before he stepped into the train, he "banked as much upon Mr. Veniselos as upon the Greek people."

After San Remo, Greek Royalists can scarcely pretend that their policy would have achieved one-hundredth part of that of Mr. Veniselos, even if the Germans and their Bulgarian allies had been successful. It now only remains for the Greeks to show themselves worthy of their great destinies, in this, the hundredth year of their national independence. Who, looking at the map of Greece in the summer of 1912, when even Crete was not yet united to the mother country, could have dreamed in his wildest moments, that in 1920 Greece would have practically all the islands, Smyrna, Thrace, and Northern Epirus, and that the population of the Greek Kingdom would be 7,500,000, thus leaving only some 30 per cent still unredeemed?

The San Remo conference has also cleared up the divergences of opinion, which, perhaps inevitably, had arisen between the British and French governments in regard to their treatment of Germany. San Remo has also demonstrated the complete and cordial unity of the allied front against any possible recrudescence of the military spirit in Germany. A large section of British opinion was, in this matter, on the side of Mr. Millerand, and it was generally felt that the most desirable thing was to show solidarity.

### Adriatic Question Postponed

It had been hoped by the Italian press, and asserted as probable by Mr. Nitti himself, that the wearisome Adriatic question would be definitely settled at the San Remo Conference. But there were difficulties in the path. The Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister, Dr. Trumbich, had telegraphed to his government at Belgrade from Paris a statement of the negotiations which he had had with the Italian Foreign Minister, Senator Scialoja, in the French capital. Unfortunately, the railway strike in Jugo-Slavia delayed the arrival of his telegram; and, when it arrived, the Jugo-Slav Ministry had fallen.

Meanwhile, the conference had opened a discussion on the question, and had told Mr. Nitti that there were only three possible solutions, viz: (1) the integral application of the secret treaty of London, by which, if required to do so, both Great Britain and France were prepared to stand, but which President Wilson has always refused to recognize; (2) the proposal put forward by the Allies, and sanctioned by him, in the note of December 9; and (3) direct negotiations between the two parties immediately concerned. This last solution seemed the best to every one, and Dr. Trumbich telegraphed to Mr. Nitti, in the latter's

capacity as chairman of the San Remo Conference, stating that he was going to Belgrade himself and declaring his readiness to do everything possible to bring the direct negotiations to a successful issue, if Mr. Nitti would agree to the postponement of the discussion till the new ministry was formed at Belgrade and could give him its instructions. He also suggested that the negotiations, to save time, should take place at some station on the direct route of the Simplon railway, by which he intended to return to Paris from Belgrade. Stresa, Turin or Pallanza have been mentioned as possible meeting places. This time there is reason to hope that a settlement will at last be made.

### Italy's Economic Gains

Italy has not, however, come away from the San Remo Conference, the first held on Italian soil since that at Rapallo during the war, with empty hands. What she most wanted was coal, and the conference has assigned to her the valuable coal field of Henakleia on the Asian coast of the Black Sea, which formerly belonged to a partly German company, the other French coal field there remaining, of course, in French hands. She thus renews the old colonizing and mercantile enterprises of Genoa in the middle ages on the Black Sea coasts, and Mr. Nitti will be able to show to Parliament a really substantial advantage, worth not a few square miles of barren Dalmatian rocks with no minerals beneath them.

Mr. Nitti himself has won golden opinions by the cleverness of his prompt replies to the British and American journalists, when he allowed them to heckle him. He was an excellent chairman of the conference, fair, conciliatory and good-tempered. Of all the Italian Premiers since the war began, he is the most popular with foreigners; but he is not equally popular with his own people. Still no one has yet come forward to take his place, and he is completely indifferent to the abuse, which Gabriele d'Annunzio and others have showered upon him. San Remo has further consolidated his position as one of the leading allied statesmen and as a man who thinks as "a good European."

## ESSENTIALS OF GOOD PRINTING SET FORTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In a paper on "The Fundamental Basis of Good Printing," read before the Society of Arts, Joseph Thorp of the Design and Industries Association, said if he were told that good printing was expensive, the general lines of his answer would be that bad printing which was not read was dear and wasteful at any price, and that good printing was not a question of cost at all but of knowledge and care.

Legibility, he said, was the first desideratum. A triumphantly beautiful form of Roman capital survived in the incised inscriptions of the Trajan column. As to the smaller or lower case letters, the secretary came happily at a time when writing was at a noble, not a debased, period, and the early printers had the most superb models both for their letters and for the arrangement of their books.

It was, Mr. Thorp considered, comforting to those who preferred the old-style and old-face letter, with its freer drawing, its broader forms, and better distribution of thick and thin, to the "modern" face with its fine hair lines, its too starkly contrasted thick and thins, its tendency to compression, its mechanical precision, to know that the old style and old face were demonstrably, by laboratory tests, the more legible.

Amplitude of margins, he said, was a matter for individual decision, depending on size and weight of type, limitations and so forth. The ample wide margins of the earlier printed books were possibly designed to admit of annotations by the reader according to the practice of the period. If so they might reasonably be reduced in modern days.

The use of ornament, Mr. Thorp considered, needed careful restraint. Some printers could never resist filling up odd spaces of white with bits of "ornament" and rules. Advertisers had long been driven by competition to recognize the value of white space for emphasis, of simplicity as against complexity. This teaching was perhaps negative rather than constructive, designed rather to avoid ugliness than to create positive beauty. Yet orderliness, due proportion, fitness for purpose, right use of material, avoidance of fakedness—all this meant, he thought, positive beauty in the practical arts.

### OIL FUEL FOR LINERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—With the launch of the Albania from Scott's Yard recently, 33,000 tons will have been added to the Cunard fleet in less than a month. The Albania is the second of 12 great post-war Cunarders, the first being the Scythia launched at Barry. The new Cunarder will carry some 500 one-class cabin passengers, and will also have considerable cargo space. A gross tonnage of 12,000, length of 522 feet, and beam of 64 feet insures that her passenger accommodation will be on a generous scale. The Albania will be fitted to burn oil fuel, and the adoption of this design in all new Cunarders and in some of the existing ships, is regarded generally as evidence that oil as a fuel has left the experimental stage. Double reduction geared turbines will insure a sea speed of 14 1/2 knots on a satisfactorily economical expenditure of fuel. It is expected that the 10 remaining Cunarders under construction will be launched in the course of the present year, thus reinforcing the fleet to the extent of over 200,000 tons.

## BRITISH SOCIALISTS JOIN INTERNATIONAL

Withdrawal of Independent Labor From Second International, However, Raises Point as to Relations With Labor Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There is always great excitement among the stalwarts who claim to be the advance guard of the British Labor movement in the days before the Easter vacation, when most of the Socialist parties meet and are able to judge to what extent their propaganda has been successful, what effect has been achieved in the pursuance of a new policy inside the party itself.

Reference is not being made at the time of writing to the Socialist Party's propaganda among the uninitiated and the number of new members attracted by its ideals, but to the fight constantly going on inside the various organizations themselves in an effort to effect a distinct step to the Left.

Writing of the Independent Labor Party's Conference a year ago, the writer expressed the opinion that the party had been captured by the industrialists—and this contrary to the wishes of James Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden, who are regarded as the "intellectuals" of the movement.

### Change in Policy

Less attention was given to this significant change in the policy of the party than the subject deserved. In spite of their numbers, comparatively small as against the Labor Party, the Independent Labor Party has been, and is still, a tremendous factor in molding the opinions of the British trade unionists.

Visit any lodge or branch meeting during a discussion on social questions; inquire who were the speakers that dominated the situation and the possibilities are a hundred to one that they are also members of the Independent Labor Party or some other Socialist group. Nominations are asked for delegates to the Trade Union Congress or to the National Labor Party Conference, and again the names of the same active, energetic young men are submitted. And when the voting for same takes place, the party can be depended upon to "whip up its supporters in sufficient numbers to insure election. So that in considering what the party resolves at its annual conference, the importance lies not so much in the effects upon the members themselves as upon the trades unions whom they influence and dominate."

The second important fact is the recognition by the party of the strike weapon as a means toward the "emancipation of the working class," a weapon for years denounced by the party as being obsolete, brutal, rendering greater hardship and inconvenience to the workers themselves than to those against whom it was directed. Having embraced the direct action method last year, the extremists in the party endeavored to carry the matter a step farther this year by an attempt to affiliate to the Moscow or Third International.

That there was a strong following behind the demand is evident by the tactics of the more experienced leaders, who were too diplomatic to resist the movement directly, but pleaded for an inquiry, under the Swiss party, for the purpose of having an international that would embrace all countries, leaving to each country complete and perfect autonomy to work out its own salvation, in its own way and in a manner best suited to meet home conditions.

### "An English Tzar"

In a powerful and forceful speech, Mr. MacDonald contrasted the conditions prevailing in Russia prior to the revolution with that of Great Britain, claiming that under Russian conditions it was quite possible that the British party would be compelled to resort to the same methods. "Had they had an English Tzar then they might have had to adopt the Moscow policy."

But as the conditions in England were entirely different, with a Constitution that allowed them the fullest opportunity of accomplishing all that they desired, here was no necessity to go to Nicholas Lenine or Leon Trotsky for advice as to the best means of gaining their ends.

The speakers in support of the motion demanding the withdrawal from the Geneva or Second International were nearly all new men as far as national speakers go, and it is significant that they were able to convince the majority of the delegates to their point of view. Although Geneva was denounced, Moscow was not accepted, and future action will depend entirely on the success of the inquiry proposed by the Swiss.

### Which International?

The conference does not appear to have handled as many subjects as in previous years; all interest seemed centered around the question whether it was to be the Second or Third International. There was a bitter and characteristic attack on the government by the chairman, Mr. Philip Snowden, who described its record as one "of unrelieved failure, incompetence and criminality," whose extravagance had brought the country to the verge of national bankruptcy. Mr. Lloyd George had discredited, too late for his announcement, to terrify the electors, that the Labor Party stood for the establishment of a cooperative commonwealth, and was endeavoring to gather together all the elements of whatever party, policy or creed, who wanted to preserve vested interests.

While the Independent Labor Party was hesitating to take the plunge, the British Socialist Party, also in conference, was expressing its determination to follow in the footsteps of

the Russian comrades as a means of obtaining "freedom from the yoke of capitalism." It would appear from the speeches in support of the resolution adopted that the Russian people were living in a heaven of delight, where tyranny, want, hunger, and sorrow were but the nightmare of a fearsome past. In appealing to the conference to adopt the tactics recommended by the Third International, a speaker said: "We are not asking you to follow a will-o'-the-wisp, but to follow an experiment which had succeeded."

### Negation of Democracy

Now the decision of the Independent Labor Party to withdraw from the Second International and of the British Socialist Party to join the Third International raises a delicate point as to their relations with the greater body, the British Labor Party, to which both Socialist organizations are affiliated. They cannot consistently remain loyal to both, for the Labor Party regards the Third International, together with the policy of Nicholas Lenine and Leon Trotsky, as being a complete negation of democracy.

Arthur Henderson, the secretary of the Labor Party, has recently taken the field in opposition, analyzing in the columns of the organ which favors the Moscow International, relentlessly the claims of the contending parties, scoring tremendously by demonstrating that those Socialist parties on the Continent who cheerfully and so calmly propose to the world to sink its difference and unite in one universal brotherhood, are quite unable to forget their own local or domestic troubles and bring about unity at home.

"In Germany," says Mr. Henderson, "there are four Communist parties all acknowledging allegiance to Moscow, but incapable of unity at home." The United States has three parties similarly placed, while in England, Mr. Henderson claims, there are four parties who have turned to Moscow. Space forbids further quotation from this really brilliant analytical statement of the position, which should be published as a leaflet by the publication department of the party on behalf of whom Mr. Henderson has taken up the cudgels.

### In Fighting Form

The question is certain to be introduced at the annual conference when the irresponsibles who believe in the "success of Russia" will try every move known to them to get the party to abandon the Geneva International. They are hardly likely to achieve their object, however, with Mr. Henderson in fighting form, armed with official facts and figures as to what is really happening on the continent of Europe.

Much of the success of the Leninists at the Independent Labor Party conference was undoubtedly due to the half-hearted manner in which the leaders of long standing, particularly Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, resisted their attack. It is always difficult to place Mr. MacDonald when any new policy is being urged; he is apparently too eager not to hurt the susceptibilities of either section to take up a definite stand one way or the other; he is too anxious, perhaps, to maintain the unity of the party. But with Labor within a few years of being called upon to form a government, and with desperate efforts being exerted to influence the movement in the direction of a system of government by Soviets, it is being borne in upon every man with courage and conviction that it is his duty to speak out and arrest, if not destroy, any such destructive tendency as appears to be only too frequently asserting itself within the workers' ranks."

### EXPERTS DESERT GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The high rate of salary which is being offered experts in the sugar and pineapple industries in Hawaii has virtually depleted the original staff of the United States experiment station. A year ago the experiment station staff was composed of 11 experts; and by the middle of June only one of the original staff will be left.



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MEETING THE NEEDS  
OF THE VIENNESE

## Anglo-American Friends' Expedition Has Directed Its Work to Helping the Children of the Austrian Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—In previous reports dealing with the situation in Vienna, the work of the Anglo-American Friends Emergency Expedition has been referred to and commended, and now, after a tour of inspection of the various activities of the Friends in that great city, it is possible to give some interesting details of their work. The expedition arrived in Austria well over a year ago, and after observation of the country's pressing needs, it was decided to devote the resources to rescue work among infants and little children of varying ages, centering the activities in the capital.

It was found that there were some 125,000 children in Vienna who were below school age, and the first question was, naturally, one of selection. It seemed best to commence with those families most likely to make good use of the supplies provided and, taking as a test the amount of concern a mother was showing for her child, the Friends resolved to give preference to children in attendance at the admirably organized infant welfare centers, of which there is one in each Bezirk or district in Vienna (numbering 21 in all).

Practically all the 20,000 children being provided for at these centers were in a serious condition. There was also a deplorable shortage in the milk supply of these institutions, and so, by way of preliminary experiment, the Friends offered to supply small quantities of condensed milk, cocoa, and butter to the women at two of these centers at figures much below cost price. The women bought gladly, and although the supplies were so small, the results were eminently satisfactory.

## Registering the Women

This experiment indicated and determined the line of action on which the Friends decided to base their operations, and they opened depots of their own in direct connection with several of the welfare centers. It was arranged that the mothers in attendance at these centers should be given a card signed by the doctor in charge, entitling them to registration at the Friends' depot opened in the Bezirk in which the welfare center was situated, and such registration entitled each woman to receive one weekly ration per child, consisting usually of two tins of condensed milk, one-quarter kilogram of oatmeal, one-eighth kilogram of sugar and fat, and one-tenth kilogram of cocoa.

These depots are open two or three times a week, and are organized and presided over by one of the Friends committee, but all the actual routine work, card stamping, and distribution of the food is done by Austrian welfare workers. Their work is very praiseworthy, as in no many cases it is carried on with great effort because these workers are no better off than the rest of the population, consequently it often takes four to five hours to accomplish work which could easily be done in half the time by others. A strict check is kept on the women in attendance, and by a carefully organized card system, there is no danger of a mother obtaining more than her proper ration.

## A Common Need

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor paid a visit to one of these depots which had been opened in a wing of the Hofburg—the Royal Palace of Vienna. Long before the appointed hour a queue of women was patiently waiting outside the great doors. It was a strange sight to see well-dressed women among the throng, but between all classes there seemed a sympathy in their common need. It was particularly noticeable that the Austrian police officials in charge of this concourse of women were most kind in their treatment, and some of the Friends' workers have paid generous tribute to their tact and consideration.

When the sale was commenced, the women filed up to various windows in one of the great corridors of the palace, and as they received the ration their smiling faces bore eloquent testimony of their interest, gratitude and thankfulness. As the English lady in charge arrived, she was surrounded by an eager crowd of women, and it was evident that she knew intimately the troubles of almost each one.

Another visit was paid to a particular depot when one of the periodical clothing sales was in progress, at which the women registered there could, on production of their cards, purchase one article for each member of their households.

As the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor entered the great square of the Hofburg and turned toward the doors leading to the Friends' depot, he noticed a man—evidently a discharged soldier—huddled up in a corner. Toward him a woman was running, and as she reached the spot where he stood, one article after another was eagerly pulled out from a canvas bag. These she thrust into his hands, naming a child as each was displayed. Last of all she produced a large thick sweater, obviously for him, but no article of clothing was shown for her own wear. Such is the reception given to the thousands of garments sent from England and America.

## Twelve Depots Established

At present 12 of these depots have been established and are maintained by the Friends, and as more funds are available, it is hoped to open at least

nine more, as there are, of course, that number of districts as yet untouched.

One of the secretaries of the expedition—Miss Edith M. Pye—Informed the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that they had received great assistance from the schemes initiated by Sir Thomas Cunningham, and also generous sums of money had been raised and given by the British Vienna Emergency Relief Committee, whilst the American Red Cross Society had given them a large quantity of clothing and stores for distribution.

Miss Pye emphasized the desirability of receiving even greater assistance to enable them to meet the pressing needs of the city, and she also referred to the absolute necessity for a solution of the economic situation, as it is the key to the whole problem.

PROTECTING FOREST  
AREAS IN TASMANIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania.—Except in areas proclaimed for public parks and scenery preservation, there has been no system of government control in Tasmania in regard to the destruction of forest areas.

Now, however, that so much attention is being given to the harnessing of lakes and rivers for electric power purposes, widespread interest is being taken in the question of the effect of denudation of forest areas upon the permanency of the lakes and rivers. The government will be compelled, it seems, to take action in the direction of allowing no risks to be run.

The Conservator of Forests, giving evidence before the Parliamentary Public Works Committee, said it was probable that, in a country like Tasmania, other factors, such as mountains, the proximity of the seaboard, prevailing winds, and possibly anticyclonic disturbances, would have a predominating influence over that erected by the forests. Where the catchment areas were denuded of forests, the ultimate results would be heavier rushes of water down the mountain side, more rapid rises of rivers and creeks, and erosion of the soil. Between the falls of rain the sustained supply would be very largely decreased; in fact, crippled.

The Conservator added, as his personal opinion, that forests did affect the rainfall favorably. Bearing in mind the altitude of the catchment areas in the lake country of Tasmania, he thought there would be considerable difficulty in maintaining the water supply for power purposes if the forests in those areas were cut down.

The government is expected to introduce legislation during the coming session of Parliament to control the destruction of forest areas, with the view of protecting the water supply and conserving marketable timber.

VALUE TO AIRMEN  
OF "NORMAN" SIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The subject of a claim, before the Royal Commission of Awards to Inventors, which came up for consideration recently, has brought to light another war invention which materially aided the allied forces in the great war. The claimant for award was Major G. H. Norman, Royal Air Force, who claimed £325 for the "Norman" sight, of which he said he was the inventor.

It was stated that the "Norman" sight consisted of a wind vane foresight, fitted with a universal joint, and used in conjunction with a ring back-sight. This sight enabled the British airmen, during the war, to take rapid and accurate aim on enemy machines in the air, and it was in consequence of his own experiences in the air that Major Norman was led to work out the invention.

The "Norman" sight was officially adopted in January, 1917, and the Royal Flying Corps ordered over 20,000 of them at an approximate cost of £4 15s. each. The sight became the official gun-sight of the Royal Flying Corps, and was also adopted by the United States.

It is stated that before Major Norman's invention, the chances of hitting an aeroplane in aerial conflict were almost nil, and the authorities had been trying for a long time to find a sight which did not require any mechanical adjustment in the excitement and heat of battle.

Melville Jones, professor of aeronautics at Cambridge University, in giving evidence before the Royal Commission of Awards, stated that the "Norman" sight was the most valuable sight used by the Royal Flying Corps during the war.

A PROTEST FROM PAPUA  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—By a vote of 75 to 53, a mass meeting of white citizens at Port Moresby (British New Guinea) recently adopted resolutions requesting the removal of the Lieutenant-Governor "as his administration has lost the confidence of the white residents through its hostility to progress and its contempt of the territory," and declaring also "that the contempt of the white race is retarding the proper development of the territory." The minority vote is said to consist of civil servants. A report of the proceedings has reached Sydney by wireless message.

TWO MUSIC SCHOLARSHIPS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas.—A Philadelphia millionaire, who has preferred not to reveal his name, has presented to the University of Arkansas two music scholarships, according to H. D. Towey, director of music at the university. The recipients of the scholarships will be selected by Professor Towey, and a condition is that they must plan to be teachers of music.

GERMANY'S "HOLE"  
IN THE WEST CLOSEDCountry Now Able to Prevent  
Smuggling Across Rhine Frontier of Luxuries Which Have  
Been Sold at Fabulous Prices

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—An official announcement has just been made by the Cologne Chamber of Commerce to the effect that the "hole" in the west has now been satisfactorily closed. While still believing the news too precious, the rest of Germany has breathed a sigh of relief. The country has thus become master of its own west frontier again, can regulate the import of luxuries and the export of necessities, and it is most sincerely hoped, better the state of the mark in the international market.

The phrase "hole in the west" is a catch-phrase, coined after the war with so many others bearing upon new phases of life following upon the revolution, and like the rest of such words fraught with meaning more or less unpleasant to the broad masses of the populace. The "west" embraces the Rhine provinces; the "hole" is the frontier of the occupied territory over which goods are smuggled into all parts of the country unauthorized by the customs and the government. These wares, including anything and everything, from English stuffs to French confectionery, are eagerly bought up by the "new rich," as bitterly repudiated by the new poor. These latter in certain cases buy from the illicit trafficker at his own price and then write scathing articles to the papers about the need for so doing.

## Prices That Beggar Description

Soap, candles—all dearly desired articles, have flooded the markets of Berlin and the other big cities from the leakage in the west. One and all they have been sold at prices that beggar description. It is no uncommon thing to see an ordinary cake of toilet soap marked at tenpence in London ticketed at anything from 18 to 24 marks here. A penny bar of chocolate costs one mark fifty pfennigs when emanating from this source. And because there is no other source and human nature still craves in the same old way for the commodities that help to make the wheels of life run smoothly, trade between the smugglers on the frontier and the receiver in the big markets has reached unparalleled heights of prosperity.

The government, in a frantic effort to save the mark from falling yet lower, has forbidden the import of even such necessities as tinned milk. As a consequence tinned milk appeared in the shops at 50 per cent higher price than before. Recently, as a result of stopping up the "hole," it has vanished from sight altogether, a sign, according to optimists, that the closing process has at last been satisfactory. The matter itself was apparently quite simple. A net-work of customs officials surround the suspected territories. All travelers backward and forward, all vehicles, all luggage, parcels and boxes are to be submitted to an exhaustive search, no matter what nationality the said traveler and the said conveyances. The sceptic smiles at the news.

## Order for Confiscation

All this has been done before. But this time an order of confiscation has been issued. The emugled goods not only do not reach their destination, but they are not handed back to the person they came from in the occupied territory. A double belt of customs has been formed—those immediately on the frontier and a second ring surrounding the strip of land lying between occupied and non-occupied towns. This is the "catching" organization. It is hoped by this means that no offender can possibly escape and that the rest of Germany will be freed from the irritating sight of luxuries that only the profiteer can buy.

Attention has been called to eventual political difficulties arising from what amounts to practically a blockade of the Rhineland. The government on the other hand has pointed out the necessity of watching present prices and the probable effect upon them by the cessation of illicit supplies. The slight improvement in the exchange value of the mark is actually attributed to the closing of the "hole." It is reported by those best informed that the inner economic conditions of the country are more hopeful since these steps have been taken. Pessimists who have feared the differences of opinion between the entente powers and the government concerning the passing backwards and forwards of military freight transports have until now not seen such fears confirmed.

PRICE OF SUGAR STILL  
LOW IN QUEENSLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—As a result of a conference between the Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes, representatives of the cane of the sugar interests and workers of Queensland, and the Premier of Queensland, the price of raw sugar will probably rise from £21 a ton to £30, 6s. 8d. The retail price of sugar will probably rise from 3½d. Australia's cane sugar industry has an unusual interest by reason of the fact that originally Queensland employed South Sea Island labor, Kanakas, to work the cane fields. With the advent of federation the colored labor was sent back to the islands, and the White Australia policy became absolute. The Commonwealth has since done much to foster the white-grown cane industry. The sugar industry has shown that white labor can work cane suc-

cessfully and profitably, in spite of the greatly increased wages and better living conditions. For instance, the Australian consumer has been paying 3½d. a pound as against a retail price in the United States of 23 to 25 cents, and in England of 7d. to 9d. a pound. Owing to dry weather conditions in Queensland within the past year there has been a shortage which has necessitated importation, and the federal government has had to pay as high as £31 a ton. The shortage in the next sugar crop is estimated at more than 100,000 tons, which will mean importation to that extent.

In the drafting of the new agreement the Australian Workers Union was represented, so that the workers had the opportunity of making their viewpoint heard. The compact will be for not less than three years, the fixed price for the first year being £30 6s. 8d. and that price being the minimum for each succeeding year. When this agreement came before the House of Representatives, the Prime Minister was asked whether the report of the recent Royal Commission on the sugar industry supported his proposals. Mr. Hughes replied that he had not read the commission's report and did not care two straws what the commission said. Later the report of the Royal Commission, which was appointed by Mr. Hughes' government, was tabled. Its most important feature was a recommendation for an increase of one pound in the price of raw sugar from £21 to £22 a ton. It recommends the appointment of a Commonwealth Sugar Control with headquarters in Queensland, and that a thorough investigation be made into managing and refining costs before any new agreement be entered into with refining companies. The report is dated February 22, but was not submitted to the House until March 18, after the Prime Minister's new agreement had been placed before Parliament. The procedure adopted by the government, and Mr. Hughes' remarks, have been the cause of severe press criticism.

OLD GUNBOATS TO BE  
RAISED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CHATHAM, Ontario.—Word from Ottawa that authority has been granted by the federal government to the Kent Historical Society to raise from the Thames River and use in any way deemed advisable two gunboats, believed to have been sunk there in the campaign against the Americans in 1813, has brought to fruition a scheme long cherished by the president, W. N. Sexsmith, and members of the society.

The Historical Society already has a nucleus for a museum here, and this promises to give it an impetus as well as to add to its historical value. It is planned to raise the two gunboats, from a secret point, only a few miles below the city, reconstruct them if necessary and use them as far as possible for exhibition purposes. The society's idea has a certain amount of risk about it, inasmuch as a previous attempt was nullified by commercial interests and curio hunters. An American gunboat was recovered years ago but there is scarcely a plank of the vessel now remaining in the country. In this case, however, the location of the two hulks is being kept a secret. There is a point of doubt as to the identity of the two gunboats now to be raised from the waters of the Thames. They may be American vessels or they may be part of Proctor's fleet, which he used to help transport supplies and baggage eastward after evacuating Malden and Amherstburg before the advance of the superior American forces in the fall of 1813. It was not long after the battle of Lake Erie when this retreat occurred, and the Americans had some of Admiral Perry's fleet of eight ships with them when they brought a force of 5000 infantrymen from Detroit to Lake St. Clair and began to drive the British eastward. Perry's ships were the Niagara, the Caledonia, the Ariel, the Scorpion, the Somers, the Porcupine, the Tigress, and the Trippe. There is no record of any of these ships having been set on fire or otherwise damaged in the Thames after the battle of Moraviantown. On the other hand, the British records admit the loss by fire of supply boats and at least one gunboat during the retreat before the American forces, led by Harrison. The other boats were also overtaken in the Thames by the advancing Americans and captured.

Several years ago the newly formed Kent Historical Society, headed by a number of prominent citizens, raised an old American gunboat near the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge, a couple of miles above Chatham. It was placed on exhibition in Tecumseh Park in Chatham, but no effort was made to preserve it. Accordingly it gradually disappeared, a plank at a time—taken away by souvenir-hunters. Finally private parties got possession of it, and sent it to a planing-mill, where it was made into walking sticks, candlesticks, and even parlor furniture.

## CANADIAN STORES FOR GREECE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—In answer to several questions in the House of Commons recently, Sir George E. Foster stated that the bulk of the purchases made by the Greek Government with the credits granted by Canada were surplus stores belonging to the militia department. The prices fixed by the war purchasing commission were submitted to the Greek Government and the decision to buy was made by its representatives. With reference to purchases made by Rumania, these were put through by Rumanian representatives in London. The orders were passed to the Canadian Trade Commission, which gave an opportunity to the whole trade concern to participate in the order.

CANADIAN TRADE'S  
STEADY ADVANCECountry's Exports Shown to Be  
in Excess of Imports—Task of  
Overcoming Debts Said to Be  
Within the Country's Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Before coming to his budget proposals, which have already been reported by the Canadian News Office, Sir Henry Drayton, Finance Minister, made the annual statement of Canada's position, which in the course of a brief summary of the excess of the budget speech. So momentous, however, was the statement that it calls for a further and more comprehensive report. Commencing by saying that Canada's task today was the returning to ordinary economic conditions, Sir Henry said that the task, while doubtless heavy, did not present such obstacles and difficulties as the country had overcome during the five years of war. Canada's productive efforts during that period were only second to the record of their soldiers. For the five fiscal years ended March 31, 1915, the excess of the country's imports over exports amounted to \$25,521,490, while for the next succeeding five years not only was the excess overtaken but the country's exports exceeded their imports by a sum of \$1,803,412,233. Having regard to these figures he thought that the task of overcoming their debts was well within their powers.

The country's trade had steadily advanced, for whereas in 1909 the total trade amounted to \$548,139,881, in 1919 it was \$2,185,194,620 and in 1920 \$2,351,174,886, the last mentioned figures being unrevised. The revenue for the year 1919-1920 was practically contributed by all the country's productive agencies, such as agriculture, forest industry, fisheries and manufacturing. During the last 30 years, the Minister said, an immense railway system in the Dominion had been built up. In 1879 there were 6484 miles of steam railways in operation, in 1919 38,896, whilst the gross earnings had increased in the same period from some \$20,000,000 to over \$382,000,000. A great canal system had also been built up at a capital cost to the country of over \$110,000,000.

## The Net Debt

Under the heading of inflation Sir Henry Drayton spoke as follows: "There is undoubtedly in Canada as everywhere else inflation in the price of commodities, inflation in currency, and inflation in credits. Our total issue of Dominion notes on March 31, 1914, was \$117,795,718. It reached a peak of \$337,319,309 in November, 1918, and on March 31 last it amounted to \$311,932,791. Of this amount \$128,366,066 is issued against gold. The amount of gold required under the Dominion Notes Act, as amended, to secure an issue of this amount is \$90,866,966. Gold to the extent of \$100,258,280 is available; \$26,000,000 of the remainder of the currency was issued for national purposes under the authority of the Dominion Notes Act, 1915, and secured as therein provided. Fifty million dollars was issued for the purpose of making advances to the Imperial Treasury and is secured by the pledge of approved securities, and \$107,566,725 was issued to the banks secured by approved securities largely consisting of Imperial Treasury bills and our own treasury bills. As a result there has been an increase since March 31, 1914, in the circulation issued by the Dominion of \$194,137,073."

Later the Minister said that the statement showed the combined circulation of the country amounted on March 31 last to \$440,002,420 as against \$211,144,102 on March 31, 1914, a percentage increase of 108. Remarking that much more circulation was now required to meet the pay envelope, he said that the constantly increasing demands on the mint told their own story. In 1914, 11,770,108 pieces of coinage were turned out; in 1919, 35,986,003 pieces, and for last March, 2,677,874 pieces were coined as against 806,646 pieces in March, 1914.

## Increase in Bank Deposits

On the question of bank deposits Sir Henry said that the increase which had been brought about in Canada was on a very similar ratio to that which had happened in other countries. Their total deposit on March, 1914, amounted to \$991,734,246 and on March 31 last had reached a total of \$1,855,598, or an increase of 87 per cent.

While admitting that the trade figures of the country show advances in the value of the production and export Sir Henry Drayton said it must not be lost sight of that the figures were based on the inflated values today obtaining and that, extended to quantities, the production of the country instead of increasing had actually decreased. As an evidence of this he mentioned that in the year 1918 the railways handled 127,543,687 tons of freight and in 1919 only 116,699,572 tons. The imperative necessities of the country required that production should be largely increased, not only to assist in carrying on the country's operations, but to help in bringing down the high cost of living.

Coming to the question of the trade

of the country Sir Henry said that its external trade in the past year showed a very favorable balance of \$220,000,000. The imports from the United Kingdom amounted to \$126,274,000 which was \$53,000,000 greater than in 1919. Great Britain purchases from Canada totaled \$489,000,000, showing a decrease of \$51,000,000 from 1919, the balance of trade being \$263,000,000 in Canada's favor. Imports from Great Britain had greatly increased during the last few months, whereas they totaled \$8,655,848 in October last in March they reached the sum of \$25,355,386, which increase, he added, was very gratifying and very significant. The greatest previous volume of trade was in March, 1913, when the total was something over \$14,000,000. Exports to the United States amounted to \$464,000,000, increasing by \$9,000,000, while imports from that country reached the unprecedented figure of \$302,000,000, exceeding 1919 imports by \$55,000,000. The year's trading, therefore, resulted in an unfavorable trade balance of \$338,000,000.

## Trade With United States

"The volume of imports from the United States is all the more remarkable," he said, "owing to the fact that for a considerable period of the year the adverse exchange rate which has obtained has added to the extent of the depreciation of Canadian money in New York an additional cost to the Canadian purchasers. It is apparent that the mere question of cost has not weighed very much upon the Canadian buyer. Undoubtedly, the exchange rate is against the interests of our national buying from the United States. If practical it ought to be remedied, but it cannot be properly remedied by any artificial means. It will be remedied and can only be permanently relieved when sterling advances to its normal position and Canada's interchange of commodities with United States is reduced to a more reasonable ratio."

The revenue for the year 1919-1920 was approximately \$385,000,000, being the largest that the country had ever collected. It was no less than \$255,000,000 greater than that of the first year of the war.

## Estimate of Income

After dealing with the expenditure and debt of the country, already reported by the Canadian News Office, Sir Henry came to the question of the probable income for 1920-1921. This he said should amount to \$381,000,000, made up as follows:

Customs	\$167,000,000
Excise	43,000,000
Post Office	22,000,000
Gov. Railways for 9 months	28,000,000
Business Profits War Tax	40,000,000
Income Tax	35,000,000
Other War Taxation	17,000,000
All Other Revenues	29,000,000

He estimated the absolute cash resources for the year at \$571,000,000, adding that there were certain floating obligations which would mature during the year in the shape of treasury bills and debentures stock to the amount of \$74,058,400.

## TRAINING TEACHERS IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Ontario News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Hon. R. H. Grant, Minister of Education, for the Province of Ontario, has announced that hereafter all teachers will receive their training in the various normal schools of the Province. As a result the faculties of education at the University of Toronto and Queen's University, Kingston, will pass out of existence. The change, the Minister declared, would mean a more convenient and probably more efficient training of teachers. A saving in money is also expected. In taking over the two faculties, the Department of Education desires to have the training of teachers entirely within its control. Queen's University did not want to part with its faculty of education but finally acceded to the request of the Minister.

## CANADIAN ESTIMATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Supplementary estimates were recently laid on the table of the House of Commons by the Minister of Finance, Sir Henry Drayton. The total of these amounted to \$19,051,199, and included a vote of \$8,992,867 for soldiers' civil reestablishment (outside service); \$400,000 for reconstruction of the Port Colborne elevator; \$392,000 for restoration of the Parliament buildings; \$450,000 for arts and agriculture; \$55,139 for penitentiaries; and \$59,640 for charges of management. There is also a vote of \$600,000 for salaries and contingent expenses of the pensions board.

## BARBERS RETAIN OLD PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—At a meeting of the master barbers of Chicago it was decided to keep the prices of shaves and haircuts at the old price, 25 cents for a shave and 50 cents for a haircut. It was proposed several weeks ago to raise the price for haircuts to 75 cents, owing to the increased cost of labor and materials.

TRACING CAUSE  
OF THE GREAT WARLord Robert Cecil Says That  
Unbridled International Rivalry  
Was at Bottom of It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at a mass meeting of bank workers at the Central Hall, Westminster, for the purpose of supporting the objects of the Bank Officers Guild, said that matters at home, while not so serious as on the continent, were of a disquieting nature. "What was the cause?" he asked. "There was the rise in prices. But what was the cause of this? The chief cause was the five years of desolation and waste, and destruction of the war. But what caused the war?"

He said they were all agreed that it was due to German militarism. But this, again, had become possible only because of the very unfortunate atmosphere in which international affairs had come to exist. If he were to try and put his finger on the great international evil which existed before the war, it was in unbridled international rivalry. That was really at the bottom of the whole thing, he considered. It was the notion that no nation had any other duty except that of making itself as powerful and prosperous as it could.

## A Necessary Safeguard

"Rivalry, competition, unbridled and unregulated," Lord Robert continued, "these were the great international evils. And unrestricted competition had had an unfortunate and disastrous effect on many departments of our industrial and commercial life. Trade unionism had been a great instrument for the advancement of the working class. They had provided a great and very necessary safeguard against oppression. But it had certain dangers. It tended to combine the employed on one side and employers on the other, and had fostered the belief that the interests of the two were opposed to one another."

"What was the remedy? Certainly not Bolshevism, which could not be carried out except by revolution, for which this country was not prepared, and never would be prepared; for the workers knew that they had a constitutional means of obtaining any political and social power which they could not hope to achieve by revolution. Then there was the suggested remedy of nationalization."

## Nationalization Objectionable

"That was objectionable on many grounds," he said. It was objectionable because it would have a sterilizing effect on human progress, and he believed it would lead to political corruption on a large scale. It was not competition that was at fault, but unrestricted and unregulated competition that was the trouble. If nationalization killed competition, then it would be harmful. Capital and management were essential to enterprise, in his opinion, as was also labor. The two sides should come together, recognizing that both were partners in one enterprise and that the success of the whole was essential to the prosperity of each class.

How were they to get this atmosphere of partnership? The only way was by the application of co-partnership, so that all engaged in the business should have some share in the profits. And he believed that co-partnership might quite well be instituted under the auspices of trade unionism. The present system was wrong, and he felt that employers, as well as workers, had much to gain from a change by instituting the co-partnership scheme in business. "Co-operation both in industry and in industry and in industrial organizations," he concluded, "was the one hope of safety for the world."

## CANADA'S IMPORT TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Information was recently given by the government in the House of Commons regarding Canada's trade with her late enemies. It was stated that the total amount of imports from Germany and Austria during 1919 was less than a quarter of the total amount of these imports during the first three months of 1920. During the year 1919, goods to the value of \$14,041 were imported from Germany and to the value of \$779 from Austria. During the first three months of 1920, Canada imported goods to the value of \$30,233 from Germany, and to the value of \$48,944 from Austria.

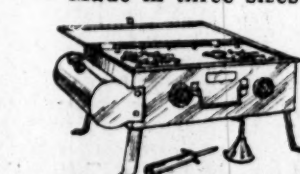
## INCREASE IN TEACHERS' PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MADISON, Georgia.—A 20 per cent increase in salaries has been granted school-teachers here by the city Board of Education. This advance was granted, the board states, to keep up the usual high standard of schools in this city and to insure the retention of the present splendid corps of teachers.

## AUTO KAMP KOOK KITS

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# THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Postage Stamps in the Making

Before going on to describe the methods by which the postage stamps we use are produced, let us glance at the interesting issue which has been brought out by the Swiss. There are three stamps in the series, and each bears the arms of one of the cantons of Switzerland, Nidwalden (7½c.), Vaud (10c.), and Obwalden (15c.). The arms are printed in their proper colors, the 10c. being red and the shield half white and half green. All three were sold at the post offices at 5 centimes above the face value. There were 2,400,000 of each stamp printed, so that the amount to be handed over to the children would be 360,000 francs. The Swiss authorities have always paid great attention to the education and welfare of the rising generation, and this special issue of stamps is yet another proof of their care. The young collector may not at first realize it, but all the stages by which stamps are produced, enter largely into his hobby, and by knowing something about the production of stamps, he will be able to more readily understand those little problems which appear so difficult to the beginner. As we have already noted, stamp collecting is not merely the gathering together of stamps to be placed in the pages of a collecting book. There is something else to be studied. Every stamp, however common it may be, has a history of its own, and it is the knowledge of how to find out these details which makes the real collector.

The first stage in the production of a stamp is the design. The custom nowadays is to leave this for the government printers to arrange, and they naturally intrust the work to one of their own artists. There are instances, however, when the design, or designs, for a new issue of stamps have been thrown open to public competition, and the well-known peace and commerce type of France is a very good example of this. This particular drawing was the work of Jules Sage, a well-known painter of historical subjects, and he gained the first prize in a list of over 400 competitors. It is interesting to note that the first stamp issued was the result of open competition—the English penny black of 1840.

The methods of printing have been dealt with in a former article. We now come to the paper on which the impression of the stamps is to appear, and the different kinds of paper are worth noting for future reference; the different water-marks, too, come under this heading.

Paper is made from a variety of things, such as old rags, wood, and straw, and this unpromising material is cut up and boiled down until it becomes a semi-liquid pulp, the old rags, etc., being cleaned by machinery in the process. Should a colored paper be required, the coloring or dye is put in at this stage. Here we naturally recall the 3d and shilling British Colonial stamps which appear on yellow and green papers respectively. The next stage in the process of paper manufacture is seen when this pulpy mixture is allowed to flow over a surface of wire gauze, through which any liquid falls, leaving the pulp on the gauze frame as a sheet of thick soft paper. It is then hardened and dried in succeeding stages, finally becoming the paper we are accustomed to see and write or draw upon. This, of course, is a very brief description of what is really an extensive process, but it is quite sufficient for our needs. Now for the watermark. One is often puzzled as to how the watermark which we find on many stamps comes there. This is how it is done. During the latter stages of the process of manufacture, when the pulp is being poured over the gauze frames, the watermark is impressed into the paper from the gauze itself, which bears the impression of the design of watermark required.

Having learned something about the manufacture of paper and how the watermark comes there, another question arises. The young collector is constantly finding references in his catalogue to certain stamps being printed on wove, laid, or chalk-surfaced paper. These distinctions appear rather formidable at first, and although we need not trouble very much about them when forming our first collection, it is desirable to know what they all mean. First, we will take wove paper, being the most frequently met with when looking through our stamps. To start with, it should be understood that all these differences in paper are produced during that period of manufacture when the paper in its soft and pulpy stage is being allowed to flow over the gauze frame. In other words, it is the type of frame which settles the quality of the finished article. The frame used for wove paper is a wire cloth closely interwoven, and very like the texture of the ordinary cloth from which our clothes are made. Now we will suppose another frame, the wires of which are in parallel lines, and only crossed by others at wide intervals. When this is used, the result will be laid paper, showing, when the stamp or paper is held up to the light, a series of parallel lines. Two good examples of wove and laid are the United States stamps and those of Russia previous to 1903. These are the two best-known types of paper which are used for the production of postage stamps; one or two others, however, need a passing word. Chalk-surfaced or chalky paper is a paper to which a sensitive coating of a chalky nature has been applied on the printing surface before the stamps were printed on it. Many modern British Colonials are to be found on this type, and the design is very liable to be damaged by friction or moisture. Pelure paper is a very thin hard paper, and not much used; one of the

issues of Latvia, however, appeared on this kind. A number of Austrian, Japanese, and Swiss stamps have been printed on what is called a granite paper, which shows a number of tiny colored fibers in the texture, the fiber being introduced during the pulpy stage. Next time we will find out how stamps are separated, or as we generally term it, perforation.

## Girls and Boys of China

All Chinese people, men and women, boys and girls, love their homes. Unlike the people of the West, they do not wander from place to place and from province to province. A Chinese

carved, are stiff-backed and hard, their beds are of wood, and very hard too, generally a large wadded coverlet of bright chintz forms both mattress and covering. Their pillows are very stiff and hard, and are covered with embroidered cloth. Nevertheless Chinese boys and girls enjoy all their ways of doing things just as much as we do ours.



ANITA REED

Won't you sing a song with me?

Little Sister Sue,  
Little Sister Sue,  
Won't you sing a song with me?  
Just please do!  
You may sing the high notes,

I will sing the low.  
That's the only proper way  
To sing, you know.  
Little Sister Sue,  
Little Sister Sue.

## Jane's Dolls

Jane was very fond of her dolls. The one with flaxen hair and blue eyes that opened and closed, was named Marie. Then there was Jack, the sailor-boy, whose body was jointed and whose "lady doll," who was more dignified than the others. Besides there was a roly-poly baby doll and a black "Mammy" rag doll.

Every day this family received much attention. Marie's fair hair was carefully brushed as was also lady dolls'. Jack's sailor-hat was placed on his head just so! Baby doll was rocked and sung to, and "Mammy" doll's bright kerchief and turban were neatly adjusted. Oftentimes Jane would take them for a ride, putting all five of them in a carriage and wheeling them round and round. She would talk to them and tell them about the things they saw, for although they looked very wise, they didn't know so much about things as Jane did.

One bright day she stopped the carriage in the shade of a birch tree and taking them out of it arranged them on the grass. They always sat up very primly, looking straight ahead of them and stayed just where she put them.

After a bit Jane wandered off a little way to pick some flowers with which to decorate the dolls' carriage. As she gathered the gay blossoms, she went farther and farther away from the tree under which the dolls were seated. The farther she went, the larger and more beautiful the flowers were and they seemed to call to her, "Take me, take me!" Soon her arms were filled and she decided she must turn back for she could carry no more. As she did so she saw all of the dolls running toward her, with Jack, the sailor-boy, in the lead and black "Mammy" in the rear.

"We came to help carry the flowers," said Elsie, the lady doll. Somehow Jane didn't think it a bit strange that they should come to help as one might suppose. Dividing the flowers among them they sauntered back to the big birch tree.

"Let's heap all of the blossoms in the carriage and take them home to our playhouse," proposed Marie, the flaxen-haired doll.

"Fine, fine!" exclaimed all of the others. "They would look so pretty there!" So they heaped them into the carriage. But just then some one gave it a big, big bump! Over it went kerplunk—spilling all of the flowers. Then Jane sat up and looked around! Where was she? Why, there were the dolls just as she had left them, but the carriage was tipped over and there wasn't a single flower in it or near it! Then she laughed and laughed as though she thought it all a big joke, and ran off to gather the flowers as she had planned to do. Can you guess what she had been doing?

man makes a home in a certain place, and there he remains, and there his sons remain, and his grandsons, and his great grandsons, all living happily together in the same house, under the same roof. The children are able to have much more fun than if there were only two or three of them; it is almost like being at a very jolly boarding school, except that one doesn't have to go away from the people one loves.

Let us take a peep into one of these homes where the Chinese boys and girls live. The house is of one story only, like a bungalow, and is built all round a courtyard or garden, which is very prettily decorated with plants and shrubs. Here there will be beautiful flowers, orange trees with their gleaming golden fruit, jessamine, wisteria and climbing Chinese roses. So that the children have beautiful gardens to play in, surrounded with lovely flowers and fruit.

When you enter the house, you will pass first of all into the "guest room." This will be hung with scrolls printed in Chinese writing; there will be beautifully carved chairs placed in pairs. There is no fireplace, but you may be given a foot stove or a hand stove. Leading out of the guest room is the women's apartment. Here the mother, grandmother, and various aunts are to be found, and the children too, when they are not in their own nursery.

I am sure many Western children will think the little Chinese boys and girls fortunate when they know they can make as much noise in their homes as ever they like. They play at bands with gongs and musical instruments; they spin their tops, and shout and scream, and none of the grown-ups care a bit. In fact, a Chinese home is never quiet, there are so many people in it, all talking and laughing and playing, and very often all the doors and windows are open, and the noises from the street float in, and all this mingled together makes quite a din.

It is dinner time; the boys rush home from school after a morning of repeating their lessons aloud, and the family sits down to dinner. No snowy white cloth, no knives and forks, silver and glasses, as in the West. Each member of the family, children and grown-ups, has his bowl of rice, and chopsticks that act as knives and forks. In years to come, they will probably take hints from the West and do things differently; in fact, already in some of the large cities they are beginning to do so.

The Chinese boys and girls keep and make pets of rabbits and kittens, and gold fish, like children of the West. There are generally plenty of all three in a Chinese home. They are fond of canaries, larks, thrushes, which they keep in bamboo cages. The day's work and play all finished, are Chinese boys and girls tucked away in snowy beds between clean sheets and fleecy blankets. Hardly that, for their homes, even if they are wealthy, are not so comfortable as ours. No lovely cozy arm-chairs, no spring mattresses, downy pillows, and spotless white sheets. Their chairs, though beautifully

## Chickadee

Among the tree branches and from wayside bushes small birds in black, gray, and white coats greet us through the year. In summertime they are not usually found except along the borders of thick woodlands. In the fall, winter, and springtime they are much more noticeable, perhaps because there are not so many other birds about. And then the thick leaves do not hide their pretty though somber coats. When the snow lies deep in the forest in winter, these small folk are sometimes the only inhabitants found moving about, and their dapper appearance and cheerful notes are a welcome to any passer-by. In the winter, they appear even in the centers of our cities, where a bird-feeding station will often invite them to linger longer than they would otherwise remain.

"Chickadee-chickadee-dee," one calls cheerily, at the same time performing several acrobatic stunts on a slender twig. "Chickadee-chickadee-dee," another pipes forth, the sweet notes sounding like those of tiny chimneys through the frosty air. Quickly, pertly, they hop about, apparently showing their friendliness and cordiality as they come within a few feet of us. "Chickadee," one calls, and flip, flip, he is in the next tree. Chickadees, for that is what they are called from what their notes are supposed to say, usually travel from tree to tree and rarely take flights of long duration. Their call note is a sharp "chip-chip," and sometimes when they appear as tiny gray spots in the tree tops against the sky, this is the only way they can be told. It sounds like the piping of a tiny flute as the sweet, soft, mellow notes come floating along on gentle breezes. Perhaps it is the vanguard of spring. At any rate, Chickadee now calls long drawn out, "Phoe-be," but easily distinguishable from the common note of gray-backed Phoebe, who calls his own name but in much shorter and quicker manner.

Young Chickadees live in a snug little home, a hole in a hollow stump top or shelter of some sort. Their nest is usually lined with lichen and plant fibers, and when large enough these little fellows venture forth to become one of the callers of "Chickadee." They all have quite the same coat, black head and throat, gray back, wings, and tail, white side of head and below tinged with buff. They are small, chubby birds, with a forked tail and ever active.

## The Owls

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The owls live in a tower, by day,  
Live in a tower, by day,  
Very softly, out they come,  
When the day is done.  
"Hoot!" they say.  
Very softly, out they come,  
When the day is done,  
Is done.

## King Cole and His Fiddlers

"The King is coming," said a little girl by Marjorie's side.

"Why! I didn't see you before, Belle Muffet!" exclaimed Marjorie. "Where did you come from? Who is the King?"

"That's the way in Mother Goose Land," answered Miss Muffet with a smile, "you find yourself here every now and again and are very glad that you are here."

"Indeed, I am," assured Marjorie, "and the main thing is to be here, isn't it?"

"Yes, Marjorie," said Miss Muffet with a smile, "and you asked where I came from? I live in Mother Goose Land and it is you who have come here and the King is coming."

"Is it King Jack and is Queen Jill with him?" asked Marjorie. "I played with them the last time I came here. I wonder if Queen Jill has finished setting the jewels in his crown."

"It might be King Jack," answered Miss Muffet, "but, just listen to his laugh." Marjorie heard the merriest of laughs coming nearer and nearer, yet she did not guess that it was King Cole till he came down the lane where she and Miss Muffet were standing. Children fairly encircled the jolly man and he had one by either hand.

"Here's Marjorie, King Cole," called several of the children running up to her, and Marjorie recognized them as the children of the Dear Lady That Lives In The Shoe.

Marjorie made a bow of acknowledgment. "It is an honor to meet King Cole. He is the second of the kings I have met in your land."

"He is the King of fun," said Miss Muffet, "you will find that we have some special reason for calling anyone by a title in Mother Goose Land."

"I'm going to ask Marjorie a question," declared King Cole, trying to look serious.

"Oh! I know it's going to be a riddle," burst out one of the boys laughing.

"And you know the reward that comes from my questions?" asked King Cole.

"Oh! yes," assented almost every voice.

"Don't tell," ordered King Cole, "for we want to surprise Marjorie. Now I wonder if she is ready for my question and if you all can be silent for about a minute."

"I may not be a particularly good guesser," said Marjorie.

"Oh! yes, you are, Marjorie," Belle Muffet insisted. "You are going to answer King Cole's question, I think."

"My question is quite simple," said King Cole. "When is a king not a king?"

"When he's just a man, I think," answered Marjorie after a moment's pause.

"A good answer, Marjorie," said King Cole heartily. "It's better to be a man than a king. Of course, a king is a man, but I understand what you mean. Has anyone another answer to my question?"

"Why when a king is a ruler, he's only a measuring stick like we use at school," answered one of the little girls whom Marjorie noticed for the first time was Mary Lamb and her lamb was with her.

"That will do," said King Cole, "but I like Marjorie's answer better because a man is more than a king and a ruler is less than a king."

"The king of fun can be most serious," interposed Miss Muffet.

"Quite true," admitted King Cole, "but now for some fun." With that he started off on the run and all followed him, doing the tricks and jumps and leaps that he did just as he came of.

"Follow the leader," Marjorie joined in the merry chase as heartily as any of the children. The happy laughter of the little throng resounded and echoed in the hills till they suddenly came to a large white pavilion. Through the big doorway danced King Cole, and the others followed and found themselves in a very large room.

The ceiling of the room was mainly of varied colored glass, the walls were hung with tapestries, and the floor was of brightly polished hard pine. In the center of the room was a large table which looked very inviting.

"Are we going to have the surprise now?" asked Miss Muffet as soon as there was a fairly quiet pause.

"Oh! yes," the surprise is certainly coming," for the little girl who answered Marjorie's question so well, answered King Cole and, putting his fingers to his lips, he whistled thrice.

"That's the call for the bowl," Mary Lamb whispered, and it was, for in a moment a man appeared carrying an enormous bowl.

"What is in the bowl?" asked Marjorie, as the man placed the bowl on the table.

"Come right here and look into the bowl, Marjorie," King Cole invited.

Marjorie came to the table on tiptoe and King Cole lifted her up in his arms so that she could look down into the big bowl.

"Oh! oh! oh!" exclaimed Marjorie, for the bowl was filled with the loveliest flowers of many kinds.

"Is your favorite flower there?" asked King Cole.

"Yes, I see a beautiful piece of heliotrope," answered Marjorie.

"It's for you," said King Cole, taking the flower from the bowl and placing it in Marjorie's hand.

"Thank you very much," Marjorie managed to say in her delight, "I never even knew what your bowl was for until today. Is there a flower for every child present in it?"

"I think there is, come, children," the children ran to him and he lifted each up in his arms to look into the bowl and receive the flower each liked best. There were lilies and roses, carnations and dahlias, sweet peas and pond lilies, geraniums and violets, and many other flowers.

When the surprise was almost over, King Cole addressed Marjorie. "Perhaps my little friend has a question she would like to ask me. It is only fair she should since I asked her one first."

"Did I look as if I wanted to ask a question?" inquired Marjorie, "because I was just thinking of something I would like to ask you?"

"We all will be interested in your question," answered King Cole.

"I have been wondering when you were going to call for your pipe and what kind of a pipe it was," said Marjorie.

"I suppose that I ought to have called for my pipe first," replied King Cole laughing heartily. "Sometimes I do call for it first, and sometimes I wait until I call my fiddlers before I call for it. You won't have long to wait to see what kind of a pipe it is for someone is bringing it and there are the fiddlers, too."

King Cole soon had the bagpipe in his hands and stood up with his fiddlers three, and they began playing and the children began dancing. The music went faster and faster, and faster and faster the children danced. Marjorie was dancing with Belle Muffet when Belle suddenly stopped at the door of the big pavilion and ran out.

"Where are you going?" called Marjorie as she ran after her. But Belle did not answer, because Marjorie had somehow run through the door from the land of Mother Goose into the meadow near her home.

## The Watermelon Garden

Howard sat on the grass-covered embankment which formed one end of the small orchard and garden at the rear of his home and smiled with satisfaction. Indeed, the day had every quality calculated to cause rejoicing in the heart of any gardener: bright sunshine, warm spring air, Saturday, no school. From where he sat he could look out across the river to the rugged New Hampshire hills waking to greenness after a long winter under many feet of snow. Soon the apple orchard would be a mass of pink and white bloom, and he would be sailing his Rob Roy canoe where he had so lately flown over the ice on skates.

But just now Howard was not thinking of sports, however delightful. He had a problem to solve which the warm May air reminded him could not safely be put off much longer. Every summer Howard had had a vegetable garden, which he had planted and cared for and from which, at harvest, he had been able to make generous contributions to the big bins in the cellar. But this season he felt that he would like to attempt something a bit more difficult than carrots, turnips, potatoes and beets, or even peas and beans and tomatoes. This year he had decided to grow watermelons.

Of course if he had lived in Alabama or Georgia or Mississippi or anywhere south of the Mason and Dixon line, raising watermelons would have been no "stunt" at all. But away up here in New Hampshire, where the frost stayed in the ground till the arbutus came, such an accomplishment would be a feather in any gardener's cap, to say nothing of the fun he would get out of it.

Howard had received the notion from a picture he had seen at the movies of a field full of great green footballs that looked so real he had immediately imagined them lying in his own garden patch on the southern slope. From that it had been only a step to making up his mind to have some there. He thought it all over and decided that all the melons needed was the same sort of sunshine that made things grow in a New Hampshire garden, only more of it.

He could not increase the hours of the sun's shining, of course (even daylight-saving plans don't do that), but he felt sure that he could find a way around this obstacle. Suddenly he thought of his grandmother's stories of how they used to keep children warm in Colonial times. When the one fireplace in the kitchen failed to furnish sufficient heat, they put the youngsters into the big four posters between feather beds until the cold spell should be past. That, Howard decided, with a grin, was exactly what he would do with his melons. He would put them in a hot bed. As soon as the plan came to him, he threw his hat into the air with a whoop that startled the black-and-white calf and made her run in so many circles around the pound-sweet apple tree to which she was tied that it took her till noon to unwind. "I'll start them today," declared the boy joyfully. And this is exactly how he did it:

First he dug out about a foot of dirt from a space in his southern patch six feet square. Then he built a board fence around it two feet high on the south side and three and a half on the north. This was accomplished by driving a two by four inch post at each corner of the plot and to these nailing the boards. When finished, this box measured six feet square. Into it Howard spread from four to six inches of soft rich loam, in which he planted six hills of watermelon seeds, saved from last Fourth of July. Finally he covered his garden with two storm windows which he had taken off from his own bedroom only a few weeks before. With this snug little compartment there would be always, he hoped, the warm weather necessary to coax his seeds into an early sprouting.

For the next three or four weeks Howard was often at his "hot house" and he found to his satisfaction that in the watermelon "four-poster," the air was always warm.

As the season advanced the watermelon plants, which looked very much like squash vines, grew apace. Because of the depth of the frame, it was possible, during cool nights or sunless days, to cover them even after they had grown to be quite large. In fact it was not until after the blossoms had appeared and warm weather seemed to have made up its mind to stay, that the cover was discarded.

Howard's plants had now grown beyond the limits of their home and had spread luxuriantly over the sides of the inclosure. And the venture, so full of interest, proved to be decidedly worth while, both to the gardener's family and "the fellers" who were called in to sample the product of his ingenuity and toil. For although the six melons grew only to about two-thirds the size of a regulation football, such crisp, firm, sweet fruit all the partakers of it declared they had never tasted.

Howard was quite satisfied with that first year's result of his experiment. But this season he expects the melons which he—and some of the other boys, too—are planting, will be nearer the Dixie size.

## Our Tune

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
Do you know the tune we hear  
Every day at night-time?  
It comes trailing through our street,  
Very gay-some, very sweet,  
Makes you stand on tiptoe feet  
Dancing eagerly.  
Father's whistle's very clear.  
Seems to say, "I'm coming, dear.  
Do you know the sky is blue?  
Has the day been good to you?"  
To our doorway, open wide,  
Comes our tune and slips inside.  
Father's home.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

When they discover some one who has thoughtfully provided himself with a bag of peanuts, they will show just how friendly they are. Coming right up to one, sometimes not singly, but in numbers, they will patiently wait until the nuts which they are hoping for, are thrown to them. Closer acquaintance than this can, however, be brought about quite easily, by showing them in many little ways that you are one of their friends.

Many times they will stand on their hind legs and take the nut right out of your hand. Then, too, if one is on particularly good terms with them, they will climb on your shoulder, and get the nut which you have placed there for them. When one is sitting down, and they have discovered where the nuts are kept, they will reach into your open pocket, and scamper away, with a nut securely held between their teeth.

It is quite interesting to watch them open the nut and get every little bit out of it. They do this by holding it securely in their front feet, and open the nut with the sharpest of little teeth. Bit by bit, they eat away, until there is no more left.

When the winter days approach, in-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

stead of eating the nuts, as they most always do, they will hold them in their mouth, and scurry off to some near-by hiding place, where they store them for winter use. This is very often way up in some tree, where they reach them the winter rains will not reach them. On these days they will keep on coming for nuts just as long as there are any left to offer them.

When the weather is apparently pleasant, in the early autumn days, you may see them hiding all sorts of things. In this way they make ready for the rainy days, for then there are fewer visitors to the park, and they depend on the store of nuts which they have hidden away for this very purpose.



## MEXICAN PEOPLE CALLED CAPABLE

Former Minister of Finance Tells the Clark University Conference That Masses There Are Able to Govern Themselves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WORCESTER, Massachusetts.—The Mexican people are capable of governing themselves according to T. Esquivel Obregon, lecturer on international law of Columbia University and Minister of Finance in the Mexican Cabinet of 1913, who addressed the Clark University conference on Mexico and the Caribbean on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Obregon presented five reasons for his assertion as to the qualification of the Mexican people for self-government. He said the country's population included many honest, patriotic and altruistic men; that the country was ruled in peace for 300 years under the Spaniards; that under Spanish rule 20 viceroys were found who were models of statesmanship and civic virtue; that the country was ruled in peace under Porfirio Diaz for 35 years; that Mexico had progressed as far, even farther, than the United States, in elevating the Indians to a higher mental and political plane.

That the revolution which has swept Mexico is not a popular uprising but has been conducted by the very men who were instrumental in placing Carranza in power, was stated by A. W. Donley, formerly trade commissioner of the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Donley reviewed the Mexican railroad situation and said the Government of the United States owes an undischarged duty and obligation toward many of its own citizens and Mexico.

### Possibility of Great Progress

John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, sent word that he would be unable to attend the conference, but forwarded a message in which he said that the relations between the United States and Latin-America are at present fraught with danger, but are equally fraught with the possibility of great progress.

Prof. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, in an address on "The Mexican People," said that the new leaders in Mexico are in possession of the qualities which will enable them to build strongly for the future of their country if they are given a free hand and are not controlled by outside influences. He said that President Carranza "recognized the rights of the Indian and common laborer and alone made a serious effort to solve the problem."

Roger W. Babson, statistician and director-general of information and education for the Labor administration during the war, urged a constructive policy toward Mexico, which, he declared, "would help to solve the present destructive situation in that country."

### A Constructive Policy

"A constructive policy," said Mr. Babson, "would mean that the United States should supply the Mexican Government with plows, fertilizer and seed. It would mean that the Mexicans should be put to work developing their mines, ranches and forests without being obliged to give up their control to foreign interests. This last is the nut which we all hesitate to crack. We are willing to spend hundreds of millions on a destructive military campaign without expecting to get anything in return; but we hesitate to spend money on a constructive development campaign without first getting a mortgage on the property or some other form of control."

"A truly constructive policy in Mexico requires that we not only help develop Mexico, but that we leave the control with the Mexicans with the single stipulation that they shall not turn it over to any other foreign interests apart from the United States. This is the solution of the Mexican problem; it is the solution which will win the hearts not only of the Mexicans, but of all Latin-Americans; and, most of all, it is a right and Christian solution."

### Analogy to Diaz's Time

Inability to get away from United States standards of measurements in judging happenings in Mexico was given as the fundamental cause of so much confusion in attempting to arrive at an intelligent conclusion when discussing Mexican affairs, in an address delivered by James Carson.

It was the opinion of the speaker that present developments in Mexico are somewhat analogous to those of the early seventies in that the people are tired of continuous strife and long only for peace. It was such a state of affairs that enabled Porfirio Diaz, a man of great native ability and power, to mold his government so as to give Mexico 30 years of material prosperity.

The speaker explained that during his work some years ago as chief of the Associated Press Bureau of Mexico he came in close personal contact with all of the leaders of the government, knowing Diaz, Madero, Huerta, Carranza, and Obregon more or less intimately. He believes that despite the present strife Mexico is about to enter a new and better era, which will include all of the peace and prosperity obtained through the able rule of Diaz without the drawbacks of a too paternalistic governmental régime. He expressed faith in Obregon, describing him as a man of honest and sincere motives and a patriot. Obregon, he said, has a mixture of Indian blood in his veins and is looked up to by this element of the population.

Mexico's trouble in the past, he contended, has been largely occasioned by the fact that about 2 per cent of the population have dominated the governmental policies. They have held this power, largely through the perpetuation of the old Spanish idea of keeping down the Indian through the establishment of a strong military system. Lack of opportunity for the native, and militarism, had been the curse of Mexico since the days of its first presidential régime almost 100 years ago.

### Part of the American

He believes that the American will play a large part in Mexico's future, but not as one who would intervene directly in her governmental affairs. Armed intervention, in his opinion, would be a calamity, the effects of which would be felt for many decades to come. In the suspicion and lack of esteem in which the United States would be held by the other republics of the western hemisphere. He characterized it as unthinkable, not only from the standpoint of justice, but also from that of political expediency. He did say that there must inevitably be another kind of intervention—economic and altruistic—where the best that the United States had to offer will be exchanged for the resources of the very rich republic of Mexico. He maintained that this sort of intervention had been going on for the past 20 years and that the United States in building 15,000 kilometers of railway in Mexico, opening up great mines, and developing the oil fields, has raised the Mexican Indian to a level thought unattainable by Spaniards and mestizos; and that this work would go on with a friendly government in power in Mexico, economic law making it inevitable.

He thinks that the lessons of 10 years of strife will make any new government see the futility of attempting to maintain itself upon the old basis. A new government will probably seek friendly and close relations with the United States its first step, knowing that the natural resources of Mexico are so bountiful (it being the richest accessible country on the face of the earth) that they must be utilized for the benefit of the rest of the world as well as the Mexicans. This fact makes the development of Mexico a matter of international concern.

### AID FOR PRISONERS IN SIBERIA ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—To repatriate the 10,000 Hungarians and Austrians held prisoner in Siberia since the early part of the war "before starvation, suffering and disease make further inroads upon their rapidly dwindling ranks," Protestant churches of the country, represented by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, have begun a movement to assist in the raising of a \$3,000,000 fund, of which about \$750,000 has been raised through subscriptions from the Red Cross, the Joint Distribution Committee (Jewish), National Catholic War Council, American Friends Service Committee, Austrian Relief Committee and Hungarian Relief Committee.

The need is great, charitable organizations have learned. The prisoners have started to travel overland the 4000 miles which separate them from their homes. They have no shoes, and are dressed in the remnants of the uniforms they wore in 1914. Protestant churches are invited to remit through the treasurer of the Federal Council, Alfred R. Kimball, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

### HUGE CLUBHOUSE IN CHICAGO PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Veterans Club of Chicago are making application for a state charter which will permit their organization to go ahead with its plan to build a huge club building to house under one roof all the societies, military, semi-military and patriotic, which sprang from the world war. Cooperation among the different organizations is aimed at by bringing them together in a common meeting place rather than that all should be merged in one. Rentals from the assembly halls, offices and stores, combined with the revenue from the hotel, restaurants, roof garden and cabaret, which it is proposed to make a part of the institution, are expected to pay all the expenses of the club. Societies using the building as their headquarters will have membership in the club.

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## REAR ADMIRAL SIMS' WARNING

Graduating Class at Naval War College Told of Harm Done in War Time by Circulation of Expressions of Opinion

NEWPORT, Rhode Island.—Rear Admiral William S. Sims, president of the Naval War College, in his address at the graduation of this year's class on Saturday, said that barring a very few cases, "our navy personnel not only responded to all requirements, but exceeded our most sanguine expectations in the endurance, zeal, and loyal initiative they displayed in the world war."

"This applies," he added, "not only to the forces in the war zone, but to the navy in general, and particularly to the very intelligent and skillful handling of the transport services in effective cooperation with the forces abroad."

He urged the members of the class to explain to the officers under their command the great difference they might exert, "for good or for evil," upon the civil population in war time. "This is a matter," he said, "which concerns the people's confidence or lack of confidence in their military leaders. Much of this influence is exerted through the unofficial opinions expressed by officers to their civilian acquaintances, and by the reflection of these opinions in the press."

"That these opinions had a marked influence upon the conduct of the late war there can be no doubt, nor can there be any doubt that this influence was detrimental. It could hardly have been otherwise, because the great mass of such opinions must necessarily have been based upon incomplete information, and much even of this information was necessarily erroneous."

He said it was natural that some officers should have expressed opinions on the conduct of the war when questioned by anxious relatives and friends, and that these opinions later appeared "in many grotesquely mistaken editorials criticizing the strategy and conduct" of the army and navy, "usually based upon the expressed authority of so-called 'experts.'"

"I believe," he went on, "that few people know the extent to which public opinion was formed in this manner, or the extent to which necessarily erroneous opinions actually influenced even many of the most important government officials, both in this country and allied countries."

Rear Admiral Sims said that during the war he received many letters of criticism "from leading members of the government," naval officers and civilians.

"Without exception," he said, "they showed ignorance of the conditions governing the naval campaign." He added that perhaps the most numerous and insistent of the critics pointed out the crass stupidity of hunting and fighting enemy submarines in the open sea, rather than capturing and destroying their bases or blocking their egress therefrom. He said such criticisms "were easily refuted," but that the most disquieting feature was the number of letters from civilians "stating that such and such a naval officer had told them of the various fatal mistakes" being made in the conduct of the war.

"One regrettable result" of the erroneous information circulated, he said, "was the paying of many millions of insurance against losses at sea, bombardments of coast cities and even bombing of inland cities."

"One poor mother of a boy serving in the destroyer forces abroad wrote a tearful letter imploring me not to let her beloved son starve to death. She had been informed that the food supply was failing."

Rear Admiral Sims said that all officers should be warned of the danger.

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ger of such a condition and how it could have been avoided or greatly minimized if each officer had realized that he did not have the necessary information and had had the courage when asked questions to say, "I do not know."

## FAILURE TO TURN TAXES OVER ALLEGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Eight theater ticket brokers have been arrested in Chicago, according to an announcement by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and 150 theaters and motion picture houses in that city are charged with having failed to make proper returns of tax collections after having taken taxes from the patrons. The bureau announces that it will undertake a campaign for the collection of these taxes which will include every large city in the country and that it expects collection of delinquent taxes and penalties to reach hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The Chicago ticket brokers are charged with having violated the law requiring that tickets sold except at the box office must be marked with the name of the vendor and the box office price. The bureau alleges that such brokers are profiteering by adding to the cost of the theater tickets the war tax, which they withhold. The law provides that tickets sold at not more than 50 cents advance in the box office shall be taxed 5 per cent and that a 50 per cent tax shall be required on tickets sold at more than 50 cents above box office prices.

## NEEDS OF LIBRARIES TOLD AT CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

RIVERSIDE, California.—The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the California Library Association at the Mission Inn in Riverside was attended by over 200 delegates. The important features of President Carleton B. Joeckel's program were the desirability and necessity for closer cooperation among libraries and the imperative need for higher standards and increased salaries for the library staffs.

Mr. Milton J. Ferguson, state librarian, presented the American Library Association enlarged program with its \$2,000,000 drive and urged its support by the California association. Miss Helen B. Sutcliffe, head cataloguer at Leland Stanford Junior University Library, made a plea for greater democracy in library administration. According to Mary Sutcliffe there is unrest among library workers not alone because of the low salaries, but also because the staff wishes a larger voice in determining the internal policy of the library. It was the consensus of opinion among the trustees that more money must be made available for the libraries or their activities curtailed.

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## NEED OF ENDING INFLATION POLICY

Frank A. Vanderlip Reports to Republican Committee That It Has Caused Great Injury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In criticism of the government's "inflationary policy" of financing, Frank A. Vanderlip, as chairman of the subcommittee on banking and currency, said in a report made public by the Republican national committee that "even should it be granted the necessities of war justified" such a policy during the period of actual hostilities, "it is difficult to see what legitimate arguments can be advanced for the continuance of such a policy and the long delay in raising discount rates after the armistice."

There was a lack of balance, Mr. Vanderlip said, in the increase of paper money and the increase of ultimate cash between 1913 and 1920, the average increase of the former being 87.5 per cent, while the increase of cash was only 40 per cent.

Conditions resultant from the "policy of inflation" have caused great injury through the consequent rise in the price of goods and services that enter into living costs, he asserted.

George Wharton Pepper, chairman of the subcommittee on regulation of industry and commerce, whose report was announced by the national committee simultaneously with Mr. Vanderlip's, declared that there was little doubt that public opinion supported regulation of those lines of industry known as public utilities. His committee obtained its information from letters sent to business men. For the most part, the report said, opinion

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## CHICAGO HOUSING PLANS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—In the housing campaign in this city a complete house was shipped in from outside and get up, but a representative of the carpenters' union appeared who informed the managers of the project that the unions had a ruling that no shop work made outside the city could be brought into the city and used. Then a plan was made to establish a building fund of \$15,000,000 from which prospective home-builders might borrow funds. This plan, though approved for financing by bankers, has been held up by the protests of loan brokers, who say that such a move will ruin their business.

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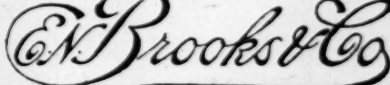
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Williams College	20
Boston College	16
Dartmouth College	14
Wesleyan University	11
Holy Cross College	10
Amherst College	7
New Hampshire State College	5 1/2
Tufts College	5
Massachusetts A. C.	1
Middlebury College	1
University of Vermont	1
Worcester P. L.	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.—CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—Massachusetts Institute of Technology came up to predictions Saturday when its track and field athletes won the thirty-fourth annual championship games of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association at Tech Field with 33 points. Brown University gave the Engineers a great battle, finishing in second place with 20.

Conditions were so unfavorable for a track meet that Referee F. H. Briggs called off the finals in the running broad jump and the pole vault and awarded places and points on the showing made by the athletes in the preliminaries on Friday.

No records were broken or tied and this is not at all surprising. The track was covered with water and that the contestants were able to register as good times as they did speaks volumes for their ability. The two-mile run was probably the most remarkable track performance, as H. H. Brown of Williams College weathered easily in 10m. 2-5s., wearing a swimmer's cap and goggles. The individual high score of the meet with 9 1/2 points secured from a first place in the running broad jump, a tie for first in the pole vault and a tie for second in the running high jump. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by T. W. Bossert, Technology, 15.5. Second, Brown, second, E. H. McWhorter, Williams, third, J. W. Colding Jr., Williams, fourth, Time—10.4s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by J. W. Poola, Technology, 3. J. Downey, Technology, second, E. H. McWhorter, Williams, third, J. T. Sullivan, Massachusetts A. C., fourth, Time—25.4s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by J. W. Driscoll, Boston, 1. C. W. Forstall, Brown, second, J. A. Caffrey, Tufts, third, E. M. Murphy, Brown, fourth, Time—52.3s.

880-Yard Run—Won by Thomas King, Holy Cross, 3. C. Stinson, Wesleyan, second, C. S. Richmond, Williams, third, C. L. Bards, Technology, fourth, Time—2m. 2s.

One-Mile Run—Won by G. T. Nightingale, New Hampshire, 4. G. T. Nightingale, second, William White, Holy Cross, third, H. J. Twombly, Worcester P. L., fourth, Time—4m. 45.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by H. H. Brown, Williams, 9. K. MacMahon, Technology, second, J. W. Croft, Williams, third, E. E. Sanborn, Technology, fourth, Time—10m. 5s.

12-Yard Hurdles—Won by Joseph Sullivan, Boston, 1. C. M. Barnes, Williams, second, A. L. Stout, Amherst, third, Philip Phillips, Williams, fourth, Time—15.4s.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by W. L. Parent, Bowdoin, 1. Joseph Sullivan, Boston, second, R. S. Gibbons, Wesleyan, third, E. L. Robinson, Middlebury, fourth, Time—28.4s.

Running High Jump—Won by R. H. Clark, Amherst, 5ft. 6 1/2 in. E. Howell and G. C. Ames, Brown, and P. D. Ash, Technology, tied at 5ft. 4 1/2 in. for second place.

Running Broad Jump—Won by G. C. Ames, Brown, distance 20ft. 6 1/2 in. W. J. Dempsey, Boston, distance 20ft. 6 in., second, J. A. Conover, Wesleyan, distance 20ft. 5 in., third, tie between A. O. Dostle, Bowdoin, and J. M. Williams, Brown, distance 20ft. 5 in., for fourth.

Pole Vault—G. C. Ames and Jerome West, Bowdoin, tied for first, 10ft. 11 1/2 in. A. H. Chapin Jr., Williams, tied for first, 10ft. 11 1/2 in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by C. G. Dandrow, Technology, 143ft. 1 1/2 in. W. L. Raymond, Technology, 122ft. 3 1/2 in., second, E. H. Anderson, Wesleyan, 120ft. 3 1/2 in., third, E. H. Ellens, Bowdoin, 117ft. 7 1/2 in., fourth.

Discus Throw—Won by J. W. Keller, Technology, distance 122ft. 1 1/2 in. R. J. Nichols, Brown, 117ft. 10 1/2 in., second, E. H. Ellens, Bowdoin, and A. H. Sawyer, New Hampshire, tied for third, 105ft. 5 1/2 in.

NEW YORK TAKES  
TENNIS TROPHY

**Defeats the Boston Team in the Final Round of the G. M. Church Cup Competition**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.—FOREST HILLS, New York.—The G. M. Church, the trophy donated by G. M. Church, for matches between lawn tennis players of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, was won here Saturday by the New York team from Boston, the present holders, who had disposed of Philadelphia on the preceding day. The final score was 5 matches to 3. One doubles match being left unfinished, when it was seen that it would not affect the result.

PRINCETON EASILY  
DEFEATS HARVARD

PRINCETON, New Jersey.—Princeton University easily won the track championship of the Harvard-Yale-Princeton series here Saturday afternoon when the Tigers defeated the Harvard varsity 91 to 26. Princeton had already won from Yale at New Haven and as Yale defeated Harvard at Cambridge last Saturday, the Crimson finishes last.

Princeton showed, as the score indicates, wonderful all-round strength. The Tigers took all but two of the first. Harvard won the pole vault. The performances were very good, only three of the former Harvard-Princeton records remaining on the books after the meet was over. These events were the 120-yard hurdles, running high jump and pole vault.

Harvard competed without Capt. D. F. O'Connell '21, who was not in condition to run. A. H. Swede did a splendid bit of running when he won the two-mile run by over 40 yards in 9m. 2-5s. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by R. E. Brown, Princeton, 1. E. O. Gordin, Harvard, second, R. D. Clark, Princeton, third, Time—10s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by R. D. Clark, Princeton, 1. R. E. Brown, Princeton, second, E. O. Gordin, Harvard, third, Time—22.8s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by W. E. Stevenson, Princeton, 1. W. E. Stevenson, Harvard, second, A. G. Lambert, Princeton, third, Time—50s.

880-Yard Run—Won by F. L. Murray, Princeton, 1. B. Penfield, Princeton, second, R. L. Johnson, Princeton, third, Time—2m. 18.8s.

One-Mile Run—Won by R. M. McCullough, Princeton, 1. D. Foreman, Princeton, second, C. L. Bond, Harvard, third, Time—4m. 56.4s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by A. H. Swede, Princeton, 1. R. Martin, Princeton, second, Burnham Lewis, Harvard, third, Time—9m. 38.5s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by C. R. Erdman, Princeton, 1. A. Trowbridge, Princeton, second, W. E. Massey, Princeton, third, Time—15.5s.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by G. A. Trowbridge, Princeton, 1. W. E. Massey, Princeton, second, G. C. Buzby Jr., Princeton, third, Time—25s.

Running High Jump—D. S. Laird, Harvard, and C. H. Baird and C. F. Sweet, Princeton, tied for first, 5ft. 5 1/2 in. R. E. Brown, Princeton, 5ft. 4 1/2 in., second, D. E. Lourie, Princeton, 23ft. 1 1/2 in., E. O. Gordin, Harvard, 22ft. 7 1/2 in., third; Tavis Huhn, Princeton, 22ft. 1 1/2 in., fourth.

220-Yard Dash—Won by R. W. Harwood, Harvard, 1. R. W. Harwood, Princeton, second, A. R. Browne, Harvard, tied for second, 10ft. 6 in.

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by C. D. Hall, Princeton, 44ft. 7 1/2 in. R. F. Cleveland, Princeton, 41ft. 5 in., second, C. A. Clark, Harvard, third, 40ft. 9 in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by T. C. Speers, Princeton, 146ft. 5 in.; C. G. Monks, Harvard, second, 125ft. 5 in.; J. Carpenter, Princeton, third, 112ft. 2 in.

Second team of New York won their match against Boston without losing a match, and the West Side Club team disposed of Harvard University by a score of 6 to 3. The summary:

CHURCH CUP—FINAL ROUND  
Singles  
R. N. Williams, 2nd, Boston, defeated Ichio Kumagae, New York, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4.

W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated Richard Hart, Boston, 6-2, 6-2.

S. H. Voshell, New York, defeated H. C. Johnson, Boston, 6-3, 6-3.

Dean Mathey, New York, defeated G. C. Caner, Boston, 6-2, 4-6, 7-5.

C. Wright, Boston, defeated W. M. Hall, New York, 6-4, 5-7.

Vincent Richards, New York, defeated E. Porter Jr., Boston, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Doubles  
G. C. Caner and H. C. Johnson, Boston, defeated W. M. Washburn and Dean Mathey, New York, 6-4, 6-1.

W. M. Hall and Leonard Beekman, New York, defeated H. H. Bundy and Burnham Dell, Boston, 6-4, 4-6, 6-1.

R. N. Williams 2nd, and Richard Hart, Boston, against F. B. Alexander and S. H. Voshell, New York, 6-1, unfinished.

In the first round of the final trials for fourth place on the Davis Cup team, which will start for England on May 29th, C. S. Garland Jr., of Pittsburgh, won a complete victory over W. F. Johnson of Philadelphia, winning four sets out of five, and capturing 23 games to 23. He will play his final match against Richard Hart, the former football and baseball star of Harvard University here this afternoon.

YALE GUNNERS WIN  
THE COLLEGE TITLE

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Yale University won the Intercollegiate Gun Club shoot held here Saturday, breaking 202 out of 250 targets. A high wind handicapped the gunners.

Princeton University was second with a score of 194; Dartmouth College was third with 189; Harvard University fourth with 174; and Pennsylvania last with 173.

C. F. Falley '21S of Yale and J. L. Kuser Jr. '21 of Princeton University had high individual scores with 44 out of 50 each.

MAINE BEATS BATES  
IN COLLEGE SERIES

**MAINE STATE COLLEGE BASEBALL STANDING**

College	Won	Lost	P. C.
Bates	1	0	100
Colby College	1	1	500
Bowdoin College	1	1	500
University of Maine	1	2	333

ORONO, Maine.—University of Maine defeated Bates College here Saturday in the second of their Maine State Intercollegiate baseball championship games by a score of 5 to 3, thus reversing the result of their first game, when Bates won, 2 to 0. Bates used three pitchers, while Watson pitched the entire game for the winners. Maine made only five hits to nine for Bates, but the former coupled its hits with poor fielding on the part of the latter.

The score:  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Maine..... 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—3 9 5  
Bates..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 9 5

Batteries—Watson, Prescott; Cusick, McAllister; Johnson and Van Vloten. Umpire—Mr. Driscoll. Time—1h. 45m.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING  
Cleveland..... 21 9 700  
Boston..... 18 9 667  
Chicago..... 16 12 571  
New York..... 15 14 517  
Washington..... 14 16 467  
St. Louis..... 13 15 464  
Philadelphia..... 10 18 357  
Detroit..... 8 21 250

RESULTS SATURDAY  
Cleveland 4, Philadelphia 1.  
Chicago 10, Washington 6.  
St. Louis 3, New York 1.  
Boston vs. Detroit (postponed).

RESULTS SUNDAY  
Philadelphia 3, Cleveland 1.  
Washington 3, Chicago 1.  
New York 3, St. Louis 2.

GAMES TODAY  
St. Louis at Washington.  
Cleveland at Philadelphia.  
Detroit at New York.

CHICAGO LOSES TO WASHINGTON  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Washington..... 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0—3 7 6  
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 6 0  
Batteries—Erickson and Gharriety; Cloette, Kerr and Schalk. Umpires—Morality and Connolly.

NEW YORK AMERICANS WIN  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 5 2  
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—5 2 2  
Batteries—Shawkey and Hannah; Wellman and Billings. Umpires—Nailin and Dineen.

ATHLETICS BEAT CLEVELAND  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 10 0  
Cleveland..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 5 3  
Batteries—Martin and Perkins; Covalieski and O'Neill. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING  
Pittsburgh..... 17 11 567  
Cincinnati..... 17 13 567  
Brooklyn..... 14 11 540  
Chicago..... 14 15 531  
St. Louis..... 14 15 482  
Boston..... 12 13 480  
New York..... 11 16 407  
Philadelphia..... 10 19 357

RESULTS SATURDAY  
Boston 2, Cincinnati 1.  
Brooklyn 1, Pittsburgh 1.  
Chicago 15, Philadelphia 8.  
St. Louis 3, New York 2 (10 innings).

RESULTS SUNDAY  
Boston 7, Cincinnati 0.  
Brooklyn 1, Pittsburgh 1.  
Chicago 10, Philadelphia 2.  
St. Louis 6, New York 4.

GAMES TODAY  
Boston at Cincinnati.  
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.  
Philadelphia at Chicago.  
New York at St. Louis.

CUBS BAT OUT VICTORY  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Chicago..... 0 0 2 3 0 0 3 2—10 14 2  
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2 4 6  
Batteries—Hendrix and O'Farrell; Casey and Wheat. Umpires—Karr and Emslie.

ST. LOUIS WINS FROM GIANTS  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
St. Louis..... 0 0 4 2 0 0 0 0—6 6 4  
New York..... 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0—4 8 0  
Batteries—Ponder and Schmidt; Pfeffer and Elliot. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

PITTSBURGH WINS SHUTOUT  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Pittsburgh..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 8 0  
Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 0  
Batteries—Ponder and Schmidt; Pfeffer and Elliot. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

BRVES WIN ON GOOD PITCHING  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Boston..... 0 2 4 0 0 1 0 0—7 12 0  
Cincinnati..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 2  
Batteries—Scott and Gowdy; King, Fisher, Luque and Wingo. Umpires—McCormick and Hart.

YACHT CLUBS MERGER  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.—CHICAGO, Illinois.—The merging of the Lincoln Park Yacht Club and the Chicago Yacht Club, which has been pending here for some weeks, was completed recently. With 1000 members the new organization will launch the biggest season program of races ever attempted in the middle west.

ASK DISMISSAL OF SUIT  
CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The Chicago National League Baseball Club has asked the United States Court to dismiss the damage suit against the club brought by Leopold Horneschmeyer, known as Lee Magee, the former major league star.

NEW TRINITY COACH  
HARTFORD, Connecticut.—H. M. Lamberton Jr., Princeton '16, has been chosen coach of the Trinity College football team for next year. Lamberton played three years at Princeton.

MORGAN NAMED CAPTAIN  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—The Harvard freshman crew squad has elected H. S. Morgan captain for this spring. Morgan rows at No. 6.

YALE CREW BEATS HARVARD  
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Yale's champion junior class crew defeated the Harvard seniors in New Haven Harbor by three-fourths of a length. The time was 7m. 11s.

MEE'S HOME RUNS WIN  
GAME FOR ILLINOIS

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.**

URBANA, Illinois.—University of Illinois took a hard-fought baseball game from University of Wisconsin here Saturday, 4 to 3. J. E. Mee '22 was the star of the combat with his two home run drives, one of which came in the ninth inning with a mate on the bases and two runs needed to win. The Illinois shortstop made his first circuit drive in the first inning, Illinois led all the way with Dewey Wrobke '20 pitching perfect ball. In the ninth inning, however, the Badgers came through with two hits which, coupled with Illini errors, accounted for two Wisconsin runs and a one-run lead for the visitors. The Orange and Blue came back strong and won the game when Mee came through with his home run when two were out. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Illinois..... 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—4 8 1  
Wisconsin..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2—3 7 1  
Batteries—Wrobke and McCurdy; Orgle and Davey. Umpire—F. W. Driscoll. Time—2h.

Purdue Defeats Wisconsin  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.—MADISON, Wisconsin.—Purdue University won a hard 12-inning game here Friday from the University of Wisconsin, 2 to 1. There was a good exhibition of baseball shown on both sides, excepting that both sides ran up errors. With nine regulars unable to appear, the Badgers entered the game lacking a show of their regular strength.

A. G. Sulfer '20 pitched for the first time, his regular position having been first base. H. E. Ogle '20 is charged for the loss for Wisconsin after he had replaced Zuller in the twelfth. E. B. Wagner for Purdue played a steady game, without starting. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12—R H E  
Purdue..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 2 6 3  
Wisconsin..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 7 3  
Batteries—Wagner and Roberts; S. I. Zuller, Orgle and Davey. Umpire—F. W. Driscoll. Time—2h. 15m.

KANSAS AGGIES WIN  
TWO AND EVEN SERIES  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.—MANHATTAN, Kansas.—The Kansas State Agricultural College nine came back from its two defeats by University of Kansas last week and took both games of the series here with the same team by scores of 7 to 4 and 6 to 3. The Aggies jumped into the lead in the first inning of Thursday's contest, when E. R. Cowell '21 walked, stole second, took third on a sacrifice, and scored when F. A. Marken '22 delivered a wild pitch. The lead was not held long, as the Jay Hawkers came back in the fourth with a base on balls, two singles and a three-base hit, counting them three runs. The Aggies tied the score in their half of the fourth, aided by three singles and two bases on balls, and also scored in the fifth and sixth.

Capt. T. A. Magrath '20 pitched a consistent game, striking out seven men and allowing only five hits. Marken, for the Jay Hawkers, did not have a good day, his wildness causing two runs for the Aggies. G. E. Rody '22 met with trouble after he had relieved Marken. Both teams played well in the field, A. W. Quinlan '22, of the winners, making several especially brilliant plays. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Kansas State..... 0 0 2 1 2 0 0 0—6 6 1  
Univ. of Kansas..... 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—5 2 0  
Batteries—Magrath and Guilfoyle; Marken, Rody and Bunn. Umpire—E. C. Quinley. Time—2h. 15m.

Kansas staged a great rally in the eighth inning of the second game which netted them four runs, and finally won, 7 to 4. E. A. Uhrlaub proved a puzzle to the Aggie batsmen until the fifth inning, when a double and a single counted one run. The university men hit M. Lotto freely, getting two singles in the first inning which, with an error by J. C. Snapp '20, Aggie center fielder, gave them one run. They scored again in the fifth, and in the sixth a single, followed by a home run by A. C. Longberg '21 gave them an apparently safe lead.

Otto blanked his opponents in the remaining three innings, and with the score 4 to 3 against Kansas State in the eighth, E. R. Cowell '21 drew a base on balls; Hartzell Burton '22 bunted and was safe on a fielder's choice; and A. W. Quinlan bunted, filling the bases. Cowell was out at home on attempted squeeze play, but the bases were again filled by an error and with two out W. C. Cowell '22 hit safely to left and stretched it into a home run when the fielder let the ball get by him.

Although Otto was touched freely by the Jay Hawker batters, his support was brilliant and he tightened in the pinches. Uhrlaub for the losers lost control of the situation several times, and his support at such moments was poor. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Kansas State..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—7 14 0  
Univ. of Kansas..... 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0—5 2 0  
Batteries—Otto and Guilfoyle; Uhrlaub and Bunn. Umpire—A. G. Schulz. Time—2h. 3m.

NEW YALE ATHLETIC FIELD  
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Development of the land which encircles Yale Bowl, and which the university owns for an athletic field and running track, was outlined in plans recently made public at Yale. Through making a broad terrace below the bowl by filling in a portion of the meadow, a track will be secured. Grand stands

RANGERS HOLD  
LEAGUE TITLE

**Celtic Press Leaders So Close Scottish Football Title Is in Doubt to the End**

**CORNELL OARSMEN WIN FROM HARVARD**

ITHACA, New York.—Cornell University moved another step nearer the intercollegiate rowing championship of the United States Saturday when the Red and White varsity eight defeated the Harvard varsity on Lake Cayuga, by 2 1/2 lengths. Each race was won by a crew showing much better skill in sculling and much more power in its strokes.

The varsity race was not started until 8:30 in the evening. Harvard started out well getting away first with a stroke of 40 to one of 38 for Cornell. The work of the latter oarsmen was much smoother, however, and at the 220-yard mark Cornell passed the Harvard crew.

Harvard made a fine spurt near the end of the two-mile course, but could not gain on the Red and White. Cornell's time was 10m. 47 1/2 s. In the freeman race, Harvard got away to a lead at the start, but the Cornell crew soon overtook the Harvard crew and made a procession of the event, winning in the fine time of 10m. 50s. The crews rowed as follows:

Cornell Varsity—Bow—H. B. Young; 2—L. M. Shepard; 3—W. K. Wipperfurth; 4—W. B. Daley; 5—T. Buckley Jr.; 6—H. H. Linnell; 7—A. G. Baldwin; stroke—George Knight; coxswain—W. Marx.

Harvard Varsity—Bow—Capt. Wendell Davis '21; 2—F. B. Lothrop '21; 3—G. M. Appleton '22; 4—L. B. McCagg '22; 5—J. A. Burden '21; 6—R. C. Terry '20; 7—B. H. Damon '21; stroke—Reginald Jensen '21; coxswain—E. L. Pierson.

Cornell Freshmen—Bow—E. W. Hoffman; 2—H. Garmey Jr.; 3—N. Schaeffer; 4—F. W. Fix Jr.; 5—W. B. Hough; 6—E. A. Callison; 7—H. J. Dolbow; stroke—P. Wheeler; coxswain—R. S. Millar.

Harvard Freshmen—Bow—Hamilton Garland; 2—R. F. Bradford; 3—Francis Fiske; 4—M. W. Self; 5—W. B. Wood; 6—Capt. H. S. Morgan; 7—P. B. Kunkhardt; stroke—E. N. Ohi Jr.; coxswain—S. C. Badger.

SCOTTISH RUNNING RECORD IS BROKEN  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.—LONDON, England.—The center of interest in athletics on April 17 shifted to Scotland, where in the 10-mile track championship of that country a very fine performance was accomplished by James Wilson, who had gained form early in the month by finishing first in the international cross-country race at Belfast. Wilson is a flier, for, making all his own running, he got inside the Scottish record at 5 miles and continued to beat the old figures, completing the 10 miles in 52m. 42-5s., nearly 3 1/4 m. ahead of the second man, D. McL. Wright. Wilson could not get to London on the previous Sunday for the Amateur Athletic Association 10-mile championship. Though C. T. Chibson won that event by a big margin, his time, 53m. 53-2-5s., was slower than Wilson's, and the two would undoubtedly have put up a great race.

The only other event of note was the Road Walking Association's 10-mile championship over a 10-mile course in the neighborhood of Lee and Blackheath. The individual winner was F. W. Pizzy, Southgate and Wood, Green Athletic Club, in 1h. 24m. 21-5s., team honors going to the Belgrave Harriers. No fewer than 86 competitors completed the course.

Meeting after meeting provides evidence of the boom in athletics and the public schools championships, under the auspices of the London Athletic Club, at Stamford Bridge added their quota. As against 40 schools represented last year the number on this occasion was 54, while the total of individual entrants was 325. No records were broken, but some excellent performances were accomplished. Only one holder retained his title, this being J. R. Major of Whitgift, who won the 100-yard dash by four yards in 11-1-5s. He also carried off the quarter-mile by a similar margin in 54-2-5s. The half-mile fell to D. G. A. Lowe, Highgate, in 2m. 6-4-5s.; the mile to E. P. Hewetson, Shrewsbury, in 4m. 39-4-5s. The mile walk to G. L. Williamson, Merchant Taylors, in 8m. 43-4-5s., and the three-quarter-mile steeple-chase to T. Morris, Shrewsbury, in 4m. 30-1-5s. Perhaps the slowest time was that in the 120-yard hurdles, which P. H. Keene of Marlborough secured in 18-3-5s., but he won very easily. The jumping was decidedly good. R. J. Dickinson of Harrow won the high at 5ft. 5in., but in a try for the record of 5ft. 8in., failed to clear the bar. The long jump was taken by A. Tracey of Lancing, at 19ft. 4 1/2 in.

Shrewsbury carried off the school challenge cup with 33 points, Whitgift being second with 20, Lancing third with 13, while Merchant Taylors, the previous holders, were fourth with 11.

ENGLISH CRICKET RESULTS  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.—LONDON, England.—(Saturday)—In the county cricket championship yesterday Middlesex beat Warwickshire at Lord's by an innings and 83 runs; Sussex beat Gloucester at Bristol by four wickets, and Hampshire beat Worcester at Worcester by 220 runs. Somerset beat Surrey at Bath today by 32 runs.

FENWAY PARK  
Today at 3:15 P. M.  
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS  
Seats at \$2.00. Phone Beach 1600</



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## GOOD MARKET FOR LIBERTY BONDS

Investment Buying for Cash is in Evidence, Causing Advancing Quotations—General Absorption at the Lower Price Level

NEW YORK, New York—There is the best kind of buying in the Liberty bond market. By that is meant general investment buying for cash. Nor is this buying confined to any particular section of the country. The west is represented as well as the east.

The remarkable upturn of the Liberty bond market gave rise to the belief that the United States Treasury was supporting the market with heavy buying orders.

There is no evidence of this. The War Finance Corporation is no longer a factor as it went out of commission the middle of last month, in regard to the government bond market, as announced by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Eugene Meyer Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation, when asked what he thought of the Liberty bond market, said that few people realized when they saw the recent heavy decline in Liberty bond prices, that a very extensive absorption of these securities was going on. "Of course," he said, "the market was sensitive to the heavy corporation selling, but I know that whereas, formerly, several large banking houses throughout the country which deal in Liberty bonds, had been selling mostly on balance, these houses are now heavy buyers on balance for account of their customers."

"One bank in the west was formerly selling about \$10,000,000 of Liberty bonds a month and buying \$6,000,000, a balance on the selling side of \$4,000,000. Now, its monthly balance on the buying side is \$4,000,000. In other words, it is buying Liberty bonds on a net balance for investment account at the rate of \$1,000,000 a week. And this is typical of many other small banks."

Referring to the congested condition of the American investment market, Mr. Meyer said:

"The dominant factor in the investment situation is the fact that \$20,000,000,000 of United States government securities are only in part absorbed. The first thing that the American banker should do is to put the market for our government securities into a better condition. He must educate owners to hold their Liberty bonds and not to sell, and he must inculcate as well a desire for saving for the purpose of increased investment in these securities. As long as the present partial congestion of the government bond market obtains, so long will the proper financing of all other business, whether national or international, remain costly and difficult."

## VARIOUS FACTORS IN TRADE SITUATION

NEW YORK, New York—Bradstreet's weekly review of trade says: Events of the week have been many and various, and the word irregular only faintly describes the situation. Chief among the events have been further efforts to restrict credits and deflate the much extended financial situation, the featuring of so-called cut price sales at retail, the further quieting down of wholesale and jobbing business pending a clearer view of the effects on general merchandizing of the retailers' efforts to reduce unwieldy stocks, created by past free buying and bad weather, the active intervention of the Interstate Commerce Commission to break the congestion on the country's transportation lines, further liquidation of securities, especially bonds, for which it is demonstrated there exists a demand at a price, and finally a rather better crop situation, which needs only good weather to become a fair to good prospect.

## NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK, New York—The following statement shows the actual condition of the New York Clearing House banks:

	May 22	May 15
Surplus	\$7,690,350	\$28,752,230
Assets	\$61,976,000	\$58,620,000
Liabilities, etc.	\$1,237,139,000	\$1,168,615,000
Cash in vault	\$6,713,000	\$6,333,000
Res. of mem. bks.		
Res. in vault	\$43,407,000	\$48,147,000
Res. in vault of state bks. tr. cos.	\$8,777,000	\$4,277,000
Res. in state bks. tr. cos. depts.	\$6,822,000	\$10,046,000
Demands depts.	\$1,184,929,000	\$1,178,678,000
Time depts.	\$21,437,000	\$21,476,000
Circulation	\$4,967,000	\$5,394,000
U. S. depts.	\$6,249,000	\$4,004,000

## CHICAGO BOARD

Saturday's Market (Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
May	1.80	1.81 1/2	1.78	1.78 1/2
July	1.58	1.61 1/2	1.54 1/2	1.58 1/2
Sept.	1.62	1.63	1.46 1/2	1.48 1/2
Oct.				
Nov.	1.00	1.01	.96 1/2	.96 1/2
Dec.	.85	.87	.84 1/2	.86
Jan.	.73	.74 1/2	.72 1/2	.74 1/2
Feb.				
Mar.	25.00	25.25	24.00	24.62
Apr.				
May				
June	20.20	20.25	20.00	20.00
July	20.75	20.97	20.50	20.65
Aug.	21.65	21.86	21.60	21.60

## BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver \$1.09 1/2, an advance of 1 cent.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 3/4d. higher at 5 1/2d.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Saturday's Market			
	Open	High	Low
Am. Can.	131 1/2	131 3/4	131 1/2
Am. Car. & Fdry.	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2
Am. Int. Corp.	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2
Am. Loco.	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2
Am. Sugar	125 1/2	125 3/4	125 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel.	92 1/2	93 1/4	92 1/2
Am. Woolen	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2
Anaconda	56 1/2	56 3/4	56 1/2
Atchafalaya	78 1/2	78 3/4	78 1/2
Bald. Loco.	111 1/2	111 3/4	111 1/2
B. & O.	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2
Beth. Steel B.	88 1/2	88 3/4	88 1/2
Br. & S.	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/2
Can. Leather	65 1/2	65 3/4	65 1/2
Chandler	126 1/2	126 3/4	126 1/2
Chic. M. & S. P.	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2
Chic. R. I. & P.	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2
Chino	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2
Corn Prods.	90 1/2	90 3/4	90 1/2
Cru. Steel	125 1/2	125 3/4	125 1/2
Cuba Cane Sug.	81 1/2	81 3/4	81 1/2
Cuba Can. Sug. Pfd.	81 1/2	81 3/4	81 1/2
Gen. Electric	141 1/2	141 3/4	141 1/2
Gen. Motors	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2
Goodrich	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/2
Int. Paper	66 1/2	66 3/4	66 1/2
Insulation	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/2
Kennecott	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2
Marine	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/2
Marine Pfd.	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/2
Mex. Pet.	172 1/2	172 3/4	172 1/2
Midvale	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/2
Mo. Pacific	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2
N. Y. Cent.	67 1/2	67 3/4	67 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2
No. Pac.	72 1/2	72 3/4	72 1/2
Pan. Am. Pet.	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2
Pan. Am. Pet. B.	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2
Penn.	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2
Perce-Arrow	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/2
Punta Alegre	81 1/2	81 3/4	81 1/2
Reading	82 1/2	82 3/4	82 1/2
R. O. I. & S.	88 1/2	88 3/4	88 1/2
Roy. D. of N. Y.	115 1/2	115 3/4	115 1/2
S. I. S.	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2
So. Pac.	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2
Studebaker	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 1/2
Texas Co.	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/2
Texas & Pac.	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/2
Trans. Oil	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2
Union Pacific	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/2
U. S. Rubber	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2
U. S. Steel	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2
Utah Copper	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/2
Westinghouse	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/2
Willy-Owens	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2
Total sales	345,100 shares.		

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib. 3 1/2%	91.70	92.20	91.70	92.20
Lib. 4 1/2%	83.70	84.20	83.70	84.20
Lib. 5 1/2%	84.00	84.20	83.90	83.90
Lib. 1st 4 1/2%	85.50	85.80	85.50	85.50
Lib. 2d 4 1/2%	84.20	84.38	84.12	84.16
Lib. 3d 4 1/2%	83.80	83.88	83.70	83.74
Lib. 4d 4 1/2%	84.72	84.80	84.72	84.84
Vict. 3 1/2%	96.30	96.30	96.06	96.14
Vict. 4 1/2%	96.24	96.24	96.14	96.20

## FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5%	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/2	98 3/4
Un. King 5 1/2% 1921	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 3/4
Un. King 5 1/2% 1922	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/2	93 3/4
Un. King 5 1/2% 1923	89 1/2	89 3/4	89 1/2	89 3/4
Un. King 5 1/2% 1924	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/2	83 3/4

## BOSTON STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am. Tel.	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 3/4
Am. Bosch	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 3/4
Am. Woolen	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 3/4
Am. Zinc	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Ariz. Cons.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Booth Fish	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 3/4
Boston Elev.	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/2	60 3/4
Boston & Me.	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2	39 3/4
Butte & Sup.	57 1/2	57 3/4	57 1/2	57 3/4
Cal. & Ariz.	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/2	40 3/4
Cal. & Hecla	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 3/4
Copper Range	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
Davis-Daly	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 3/4
East. Ind.	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 3/4
Eastern Mass.	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 3/4
Elder	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Fairbanks	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/2	62 3/4
Granby	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
Gray & Davis	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
Greene-Can.	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 3/4
I. Creek com.	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 3/4
Isle Royale	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
Lake Copper	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Mass. Elec. Pfd.	72 1/2	72 3/4	72 1/2	72 3/4
Mass. Gas	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/2	54 3/4
May-Old Col.	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 3/4
Miami	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 3/4
Mohawk	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 3/4
Mullins Body	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 3/4
N. Y. N. H. & H.	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
North Butte	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 3/4
Old Dominion	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 3/4
Oscoda	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/2	40 3/4
Parish & Bing	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
Pond Creek	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4
Punta Alegre	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2	102 3/4
Reed & Van Der	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/2	38 3/4
Stewart	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/2	110 3/4
Swift & Co.	196 1/2	196 3/4	196 1/2	196 3/4
United Fruit	136 1/2	136 3/4	136 1/2	136 3/4
United Shoe	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2	44 3/4
U. S. Smelting	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 1/2	59 3/4

## NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos.	8 1/2	9
Allied Oil	35	37
Amer. Woolright	35	37
Boone	2 1/2	3 1/2
Boon & Co.	78	80
Carb. Synd.	18 1/2	20
Caledonia	27	30
Cos. Copper	3 1/2	4 1/2
Cosden & Co.	6 1/2	7 1/2
Elk Brand	1 1/2	2 1/2
Federal Oil	2 1/2	3 1/2
General Asphalt	66	68 1/2
Glenrock	1 1/2	2 1/2
Goldfield	4 1/2	5 1/2
Hecla Mining	4 1/2	5 1/2
Heyden Chem.	4 1/2	5 1/2
Houston Oil	67	70
Howe Sound	3 1/2	4 1/2
Ind. Packing	8 1/2	9 1/2
Inter. Petrol.	25	26
Merritt	14 1/2	15 1/2
Midwest Refng.	134	137
N. Y. Shipping	35	37
Peabody	2 1/2	3 1/2
Ryan Pet.	2 1/2	3 1/2
Salt Creek	2 1/2	3 1/2
Sappulpa Ref.	4 1/2	5 1/2
Standard Petrol.	15	16
Skelly	9 1/2	10
Standard Motors	7	8
Submarine Boat	12 1/2	13 1/2
Sweets Co.	15 1/2	16 1/2
Texas Pet.	44	44 1/2
Tropical Oil	19	20
Un. Retail Candy	14	15
United States Stm.	13 1/2	14 1/2
White Oil	19 1/2	20

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	20	22
Buckeye Pipe	85	89
Illinois Pipe Line	160	165
Indiana Pipe	87	90
Ohio Oil	305	315
Prairie O. & G.	820	845
Tex. Pipe	190	195
South Penn.	280	290
S. O. of Cal.	209	213
S. O. of Ind.	845	860
S. O. of Kan.	545	570
S. O. of Ky.	265	280
Union Tank	107	110

## NARROW MOVEMENT IN STOCK MARKET

Price movements in the New York stock market during Saturday's short session were somewhat irregular and of a professional character. Net changes for the day were unimportant, and there was little feature to the trading. Royal Dutch closed with a net gain of 2, United States Rubber 1, and Punta Sugar 3/4. Crucible had a net loss of 3. Other changes generally were confined to the fractions.

On the Boston exchange Boston & Maine gained 1/2 and Waltham Watch 2 1/2.

## FRENCH AND BELGIAN CONDITIONS IMPROVE

NEW YORK, New York—Conditions in both France and Belgium are sound. Money is easier than in the United States and both countries are coming back strong, says L. H. G. Buscharen, returned from a year's stay in Paris as European representative of Stone & Webster.

Work is being vigorously pushed in France, especially in the rural districts. The crop outlook is especially good. Many war-racked industrial establishments have been put on their feet again, and extensions to existing mills and factories are under way or completed.

In both German and French Lorraine additions are being built to rolling mills and blast furnaces. Every effort is being made rapidly to increase the output of iron and steel, and considerable headway has already been made.

## DIVIDENDS

The McKinley Darragh Savage Mines declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 5.

The California Packing Corporation declared the regular quarterly \$1.50 common stock dividend, payable June 15 to stock of record May 29.

The Chesborough Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on the common stock and the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred stock, payable June 30 to stock of record June 12.

The Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric has declared a semi-annual dividend of \$3 a share on the preferred stock and a quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on the common stock, both payable June 1 to holders of record May 22.

The Great Falls Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of \$6 a share on the fully paid stock and \$3 a share on the half paid stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 21.

The New York Transit Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$4 a share, payable July 15 to stock of record June 21.



## MUSIC

## English Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent.

LONDON, England—Mr. Brand Lane's second series of Manchester concerts came to an end recently. The first and second series ran concurrently, the first being orchestral concerts conducted by Sir Henry Wood, and the second miscellaneous or philharmonic conducted by Mr. Lane. The presence of Dame Clara Butt, Miss Rosina Buckman and Miss Adela Verne insured both a large audience and a successful final concert. All Mr. Brand Lane's concerts have been both well managed and, perhaps as a result of that, extremely well attended. The crowded state of the Free Trade Hall throughout the season of his two series of concerts has clearly shown that he understands what the public wants. Even now his activities are not ended with the close of the season, for he announces as an extra a piano recital by de Pachmann in May.

The annual concert of the Girls' Institute choir, an event always looked forward to with interest by musicians, was conducted by Mr. A. L. Camden of the Halle Orchestra. The choir that combine at this Free Trade Hall concert are composed entirely of mill girls, selected and trained with devotion and skill by Miss Say Ashworth, whose work has met with the highest recognition and approval. Dr. Walford Davies, for this concert, had specially arranged for orchestra his setting of Blake's song, "How Sweet is the Shepherd's Sweet Lot," which was sung with exquisite freshness and beauty by the Junior Choir of quite young, almost childish voices. When the various choirs sang in combination, as in Schumann's "God in Nature" and Gounod's "O Sing to God," the effect was most pleasing and dramatic, giving warmth and lightness to the weight of tone, and producing an uncommonly moving effect.

The Kendal Musical Festival proved an unqualified success. Mr. Hamilton was the conductor and Dr. Walford Davies the chief adjudicator. A return to pre-war conditions has been adumbrated by this Westmoreland Festival which is the first in the north of England to resume its former habits. The Morecambe Festival will follow it a little later in the year, and there is every promise that this competitive Lancashire Festival will prove once again both musically valuable and attractive to the public. The number of entries at these festivals is unprecedented. The turn of Yorkshire will come with the Wharfedale Festival at Ilkley. Here again there is a record number of competitors, some 2400 having entered. In addition to Dr. Brewer, of Gloucester, it is announced that another adjudicator will have to be engaged, and it is found necessary to engage a second hall in addition to the large hall at Ilkley where the festival is generally held. Amongst the competitors will be 12 male voice choirs, mostly from Lancashire and Yorkshire, and 10 mixed voice choirs drawn from different localities in the north country. The popularity of these festivals is very great and undoubtedly the competitive element is a factor in that popularity.

The experiment of appointing a half-time musical adviser to the Manchester Corporation has met with such complete approval that the education committee has decided that Dr. Carroll, who for the last two years has acted in this capacity, shall be recommended to the City Council as permanent musical adviser at a salary of £1000 a year. Manchester is the first English city to take this step, which is unquestionably one in the right direction. The future of music as an instrument of culture lies with the children of the people. Nowhere but in the elementary schools can they be reached. Colleges of music are necessary to train the professional, but the education committees of the great towns have the largely neglected opportunity of making the rising generation a music-loving public. The innate faculty of appreciation is there, and is commonly diffused among scholars of the most essentially industrial areas. It only needs direction and cultivation, for one of the greatest of pleasures to be added to the amenities of town life, pleasures at present so lamentably few. The main idea is to teach the children how to appreciate and enjoy good music, how to become intelligent listeners, rather than to become performers themselves. For this purpose Dr. Carroll has organized a group of specially trained teachers to give examples periodically in the various schools of the best instrumental music, so that the young children may become familiar with it and learn to love it. The indications so far are most reassuring. They all have learned something of part-singing and are most keen, teachers and scholars alike, to extend the boundary of their musical training.

The unsatisfactory and essentially unstable position of church organists ought, in the near future, to be stabilized and placed on a more satisfactory footing, now that the new parish councils are in process of election and have a legal authority behind them. When the Royal College of Organists sent a deputation to the Archbishop of Canterbury some months ago, he pointed out that the security of tenure that organists desired might be gained through these councils. In the past the organist has held office largely on sufferance and has been very much at the mercy of a possibly arbitrary rector or incumbent. Now that the church council has been made a constitutional instrument of the General Church Assembly, the Council of the College of Organists proposes

that every church organist should attend a meeting and propose a resolution to this effect:

"That the organist and choirmaster shall be appointed by the vicar and wardens acting jointly, but shall not be compelled to relinquish his appointment except at the request of the vicar, the wardens and the parish church council."

It is a little difficult to see how the organist, unless elected a member of the parochial church council by the parishioners, could attend a meeting of the council, still more so, how he could move a resolution in that representative body; but in intention the idea is sound. Some such resolution is urgently called for, and it ought not to be difficult to get such a motion passed in order to prevent the capricious and arbitrary dismissals which have not been by any means uncommon in the past.

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

## Neighborhood Houses Affected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—"Hundreds of saloons throughout the city have closed their doors," says the New York Times, a publication of the United Neighborhood Houses of New York. "Those that remain open are almost empty. Most of their former patrons now spend their leisure time in a more beneficial atmosphere. Many of the neighborhood gangs that formerly made their headquarters in the saloons have been driven into the open and have as a consequence disbanded. A number of neighborhood houses report that more men have participated in their activities since the advent of prohibition than ever before. However, as the head of one of New York's largest settlements writes, 'The sort of men who have used saloons do not readily pass to the neighborhood houses, but I can see the beginning of such migration.' Other houses that do not find evidence of increased male attendance recognize their enlarged opportunity for service."

Prohibition Has Helped Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington, District of Columbia.

"I have no hesitation in stating that my observation convinces me the prohibition law as enacted by our General Assembly in 1916, and as now administered, is highly beneficial to the masses of the people," says H. C. Stuart, Governor of the State of Virginia, in a statement appearing in a pamphlet on "Results of Prohibition," issued by the World League Against Alcoholism. "While there are many honest and patriotic citizens of Virginia who are, and probably always will be, consistently opposed to the law as it now stands, especially the bone-dry feature added by federal enactment, I am nevertheless confident that public sentiment is strictly behind the law and can be relied upon for a vigorous and effective enforcement of it through the courts."

"There can be no doubt that prohibition has greatly diminished the use of alcoholic beverages in Virginia and especially is this true as administered to the great mass of men who have been most injured heretofore by too easy access to intoxicants, either by the mail order trade or by the presence of the open bar."

"In a material sense the benefits of prohibition appear:

1. In the saving to the individual for more profitable and less harmful uses of money formerly spent for strong drink, much of which so spent was drawn from those least able to spare it.
2. Increased individual efficiency in every line of human endeavor.
3. The aggregate contribution to the public welfare arising from individual savings flowing through more healthful channels of trade and the increased productivity arising from increased individual efficiency.

"The moral welfare has been promoted by the withdrawal of a temptation from the masses which has been the most prolific of all causes of want and suffering and crime. The accuracy of these observations is reflected in the steady decline of felony cases in our courts and in the rapidly diminishing roll of criminals in our jails and penitentiaries."

PLANTING FOR INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—With the slogan "Everything in the Open," the National Association of Manufacturers extends an invitation to every one—whether merchant, bricklayer, marketman, professor, political economist or plain, everyday politician—to attend its "platform for industry conventions," to be held simultaneously with the Republican and Democratic national conventions, at the respective convention cities, Chicago and San Francisco, the first of next month and in July. The manufacturers determined that their platform for industry, copies of which have already been sent to the two dominant political parties, should be placed before the general public for its approval or condemnation.

EMPLOYEES NOT TO BE LAID OFF

LYNN, Massachusetts—The General Electric Company, which announced its intention of laying off 2500 employees because of delays in shipment of materials and cancellation of orders, on Saturday announced that the plant would be operated in full and that no operations would be dropped. The raw goods which have been in transit have arrived, it was said.

EIGHT LINERS SAIL IN ONE DAY

NEW YORK, New York—Eight passenger liners, carrying more than 12,000 persons, left on Saturday for European ports, marking one of the largest sailing days since the close of the war.

## SCHOOLS; CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

## SCHOOLS

**Capitalize Your Summer**  
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Students will advance themselves several weeks by attending this session.

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## QUICK WORK ON DETROIT CAR LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

DETROIT, Michigan—What is believed to be a record for the construction of street car lines is being established by the Detroit Municipal Railways. Authorization to construct the city system was voted recently by a great majority. At noon of the following day Mayor James Couzens turned the first earth for the tracks. Since then steam shovels and gangs of men have been working steadily, and the bed will soon be ready for the first street of rails. This is made possible by Mr. Couzens' personal guaranty. Contracts for the work have not yet been let, but the Mayor obtained a contractor to start. The plan is for the successful bidder to reimburse the first contractor and then take up the work himself. If this is not done, Mr. Couzens has guaranteed to protect the city from loss. One hundred thousand dollars in small denomination bonds will be sold to citizens as the first issue to finance the city lines.

## PROPERTY SEIZED BY ENFORCEMENT AGENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

ATLANTA, Georgia—The value of property seized during the month of March for violations of the National Prohibition Law in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, was \$91,749, according to D. J. Gantt, internal revenue agent in charge of this district. Of this amount, the State of Georgia is credited with \$40,122.50, Florida \$35,184.50, and Alabama \$15,347.

Eighty-one illicit distilleries and 269 illicit stills were seized in this territory during the month. The number of gallons of spirits reported for seizure totaled 2385, and 154 persons were arrested.

## MAINE PROTESTS WATER POWER BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

PORTLAND, Maine—Hundreds of telegrams urging the Maine delegation in Congress to obtain suspension of further action on the Federal Waterpower Bill until the business interests of this State can send a delegation to Washington to appear in opposition to the measure, have been sent from every section of Maine.

These telegrams have been forwarded by various business and industrial interests of this State as the result of action taken by the newly organized State Chamber of Commerce and Agricultural League, and while the Federal Waterpower Bill has been passed by the House of Representatives, James G. Guinac, president of the State Chamber of Commerce, said that the protest against the measure by Maine's interests will not end in the event that it is passed by the Senate as it is the intention of the new state-wide organization to take the proposition up with the next Congress.

## Classified Advertisements

## HELP WANTED—MEN

**WANTED**—Experienced designing draftsmen on power plant piping and general power plant design, \$50.00 or more for 44-hour week. Telephone or write for appointment. JENKS & BALLOU, Cons. Eng'rs., Providence, R. I.

## REAL ESTATE

FOR RENT—SEASON, OR SALE  
At Rangley Lake, Maine. Exceptionally attractive villa, splendidly furnished, located and equipped. Particulars, views. Address E. A. HARRISON, 60 West 53d Street, New York City.

**FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET**  
FOR RENT—During Republican convention, 6 room apartment handsomely furnished; accom. 3 people; 2 rooms connecting bath; quiet street, north side, with breakfast and maid. Address 1176, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

## HELP WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED girl to assist with children and home one who would adapt herself to home surroundings and be one with the family. Mrs. W. REINKE, Cal. mornings or evenings, 2850 Grand Concourse, Bronx, N. Y.

WANTED—Mother's helper, light work, other help also employed; country for summer, good home. Mrs. O. H. 611 W. 114th St., New York City, Morningside 4487.

WANTED—Colored Cook for New York City suburb June 1st, family of 5 adults. Second hand kept. References required. Address P. O. Box 614, Englewood, N. J.

**BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED**  
WANTED—Rooms with board for mother and daughter in private family during summer months between Seabright and Asbury Park, N. J. Mrs. R. Mendel, 106 West 98th St., N. Y. City, Tel. Columbus 9384.

**ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS**  
YOUNG MAN wants room, no meals, private family, below 79th Street. Electricity, steam, reasonable. C-26, The Christian Science Monitor, 23 East 40th Street, New York City.

FOR RENT—Comfortable room in private home for gentlemen; one-half hour from city; convenient; beautiful location. 64 Clinton Place, Hackensack, N. J.

**APARTMENTS AND HOUSES TO LET**  
COMFORTABLE, airy, completely furnished elevator apartment, six rooms, two baths, June 15 to Sept. 15, at exceptionally reasonable rental, 750 W. 42nd St., Phone Wagon 5650, New York City.

## WANTED

WANTED—To buy old coins; catalogue quoting prices paid, 10c. WM. HENSEL, Padock Bldg., 101 Tremont St., Boston, City.

WANTED—A postage stamp collection or accumulation of stamps. J. SCOTT, 705 W. 179th St., N. Y. City. Phone Wagon 9202.

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**SHEEP OWNERS SHORT OF FEED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—When a carload of hay arrives at Belle Fourche, situated in the center of the great sheep-raising district of western South Dakota, north of the Black Hills, there is a scramble for it by sheep owners, owing to the meager supply of feed for the sheep and cattle of that region. The growth of grass has been backward because of the unusually cold weather.

**DETROITERS MOVE TO CANADA**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

DETROIT, Michigan—The effect of the housing shortage in Detroit is reflected in the increased number of American families going to Canadian border towns. Figures compiled by the Canadian Immigration Service show that 469 Detroit families have moved to Windsor, Ontario, or adjacent cities since January 1. The old average was between 10 and 15 a month.

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## GOOD-BY

## I Break With Mr. X.

I am angry with Mr. X. I have almost decided to ignore him until he shows some degree of common sense in regard to his infant, Woodrow Theodore. His interest in Advanced Art appears to be in abeyance; he has eyes and ears for nothing but that uninteresting baby: worse, he has backslided, resumed his admiration for an effete kind of art (I cannot spell it with a capital) that was popular in the time of Queen Victoria and Abraham Lincoln. Listen!

I called upon him with the intention of inviting him to accompany me to the Press View of an exhibition of Advanced Art, and I found him—well, you would hardly believe it!

Around a white, woolly rug stretched upon the floor he had formed a sort of zebra, the fourth wall was a huge steel engraving, framed in mahogany, discolored and dirty, that I should have thought now existed only in junk shops. It is called "The Ironworker and King Solomon." It was painted by Prof. C. Schusserle in 1864 and engraved by John Sartain of Philadelphia in 1871. Where Mr. X found it I know not. From the dim recesses of what lumber room he exhumed it I cannot guess. But there it was, propped up on the polished floor of his brand-new apartment, one of the walls of his nursery zebra.

I have worse news, Woodrow Theodore is immensely attracted by this preposterous picture.

His fat little hands pat it; his chubby fingers try to caress the anatomical figure of the Ironworker seated in the place of honor. His grotesque body sprawls up against the picture. Of course, the child is attracted by the reflection in the glass. That, to my mind is the simple explanation.

Mr. X thinks differently. "My dear Sir," he said, "you have before you an admirable example of the dawn of art appreciation in the infant mind. Woodrow Theodore waits until I bring 'The Ironworker' to him. This excellent work is his introduction to the study of Aesthetics. He has a thorough appreciation of it. I am delighted at his precience, Sir."

I was dumfounded. Around the walls were Mr. X's recent purchases—a Rockwell Kent Alaska drawing, a Robinson allegory, a Martin water color, a Davies nymph, a Blumner building, a Wolmark still-life, yet here he was tutoring his child on this chilly steel engraving of an academic ineptitude.

"But my dear Mr. X," I cried, "you are going back into the dark ages. I called to ask if you would accompany me to an Advanced Art picture show."

Mr. X mused darkly. Woodrow Theodore, discovering some new attraction in the steel engraving, uttered a howl of delight, and Mr. X said, "What do you think?" he said solemnly but not without sweetness "and a little child shall lead them. I am content, Sir, to be guided (this very modestly) by my infant son."

"But my dear Mr. X," I began, "you—"

At that moment the nurse entered the room, and the child, protesting vehemently at being severed from the picture, was removed.

"I am a witness of this extraordinary lesson in art appreciation every afternoon," said Mr. X. "It makes me 'fervently to think' as our French friends say. Pray, Sir, what is your objection to Professor Schusserle's 'The Ironworker and King Solomon'?" It seems to me to be an accurate, painstaking and impressive illustration of a famous Jewish legend. I doubt if Sir Edward Poynter, P. R. A. could have done it better."

I gazed at him in astonishment, then I walked to the window and looked sadly down at the traffic of the street. That, at any rate, was normal. He, my pupil! This was the end of all things.

"Well, Sir, I await your answer." "O my dear Mr. X, I could give you a dozen answers, but what's the use."

"Give me one objection," he said. "One—why, why it's entirely lacking in temperament."

"What is temperament?" cried Mr. X. "Pooh, Sir, pooh."

I put on my coat, I possessed myself of my hat and cane, then I paused, glaring at Mr. X, noticing for the first time how smug, self-satisfied, prosperous and content he looked. I became almost angry.

"You are a typical Anglo-Saxon," I cried. "You despise temperament because having none yourself you despise it in others. But let me tell you, Sir, that without temperament art is nothing—dull and barren. And I'll tell you something else, something that is happening in England as well as here. By whom is the best work, the most promising, the most significant and the most vital being done? By foreigners who have become British and American citizens—Polish Jews, Russian Jews, all the smaller outcast nations, all the despised and rejected. They have temperament. And why have they temperament. Because they have suffered. We Anglo-Saxons are so prosperous, so content, so used to having everything our own way, that we have lost our temperament, have exercised it because it doesn't make for efficiency, for money getting, and getting on."

Mr. X looked at me reproachfully. I feared that he was about to proclaim that he had temperament; he spared me that. Excited though he was, he exercised admirable self-control, he was punctiliously, as if desirous of giving his irritation time to abate, he removed "The Ironworker" from the floor and placed it carefully upon an Adam stool. Then he said with dignity, "I may not have temperament, Sir, but I have eyes in my head, and I have Common Sense. If I were asked to choose between the gifts of Temperament and Commonsense, I would choose Commonsense any day and every day. Would Temperament have produced the Perfect Bath Tub. Answer me that, Sir."

I shrugged my shoulders, and said with scorn, "I was under the impression, Sir, that you desired to become a connoisseur."

"So I do, Sir, but a Connoisseur whose connoisseurship is founded upon COMMON SENSE."

He pronounced the word as if every letter was a capital, and before I had time to think of something scathing to say, he continued:

"You may care to know, Sir, that a month or two ago I was the under-bidder at the auction sale when George Inness' 'Sunset On The River' was sold for \$17,000. My own opinion of this handsome picture was confirmed when the auctioneer informed us that it is the finest American landscape ever painted! It was Commonsense, Sir, not Temperament, that apprised the auctioneer and apprised me of that important fact."

"Well, good-by, Mr. X," I said. Further words were useless.

He extended his shapely hand and grasped mine cordially.

"Not good-by, Sir, au revoir. I look forward with pleasure to some day resuming our conversations. Pray accept this as a souvenir of our pleasant and most informing intercourse."

He handed me a photograph of Woodrow Theodore in a gold frame. —Q. R.

## CARL LARSSON

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—Carl Larsson was an artist whose drawings, in our museums, if we were so fortunate, meant a great deal to us. He had brought to us other children, very much like ourselves. They were dressed as we did, and were bored with it. They had Christmas parties, they fed chickens, and they sat high up on a big man's shoulders. Their stockings came down, their hair was tousled, only sometimes tidy, and nobody seemed to mind.

They lived, these children, in a real children's world. Here was no presentation of the "child-mind" by a grown-up. The child was the grown-up, as it were, and Larsson the "child-mind" endeavoring to prevent it. How far he succeeded can be judged by his universal appeal to children. He is known by them all over the world. His home life must have been a very real and beautiful thing, for it is from this that he draws most, and its incidents never seem to end in variety, and over all it spread a sunniness of atmosphere which can only exist where there is happiness.

In 1878 Larsson, who obtained the Royal Medal at the Academy of Arts of Stockholm, migrated to Paris. It is a curious thing that Sweden, so full of legend and folklore, should not up to this time have produced any expression of those national storehouses of fable and incident in her art. And so it was that Larsson in his early days in Paris, a child of the gutter, was traveling a lonesome road in shaping the weird figures of his imagination. His "mad ideas" earned for him nothing but the pity of kind friends, yet in reality they were no wilder than those of Delacroix, the leader of the French Romanticist School 40 or 50 years earlier. Scandinavian mythology had inspired many a subject of Delacroix's day, but in 1876 French realism would afford no quarter to Larsson. But we find him as realistic as he was erstwhile romantic, and the leader of the realism of his day.

He now worked entirely in water color, using a very "wet" method and creating for himself a style particularly his own. In this early work there is nothing dashing and brilliant. It is calm and quiet. But we soon find that Larsson lives through this realism and develops a style in which it is subordinated to decorative ideals. His influence became very great on Swedish book illustration, and it was due to him that it rose from a slough of poor stuff to its present position today, one of the finest in the world, especially in children's books. He worked almost entirely without making sketches, except for some large wall decorations in tempera, which in his later days occupied so much of his time.

His own house in the small village of Sundborn in Dalecarlia, was decorated by him. He brought his own individuality to bear upon the old painted furniture models of Sweden and every corner of this delightful home was full of the joy which bright daring color alone can give. Architects were much impressed, and his advice was sought by them with the result that ordinary houses in Sweden are far gayer and make more use of decorative crafts than any other houses in Europe.

But it is due to his many drawings of his house, his wife and children that the outside world owes so much. Some 80 of these were bought by an enterprising publisher in Stockholm, and brought out in book form. In these drawings is seen a mixture of humor and reverence and they entirely lack that sickly sentimentality which characterizes most of the work of depictees of happy family life and children. It is Larsson's boyish joy, his gratitude for even the smallest happenings in life which endeared him so much to his compatriots. He was something of a national institution with them and his public is unparalleled and has rarely happened to a man during his lifetime.



"War Chief Sun Arrow, Taos Tribe, New Mexico," by Julius Rolshoven

A record of the vanishing American West undoubtedly academic in treatment but as undoubtedly interesting and successful

## THE VANISHING AMERICAN WEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The "Paintings of the West" which at this moment have their annual special showing at the Babcock galleries, represent a school or section of American art that is augmenting in importance each year. It embraces a picture record, in terms of "civilized art"—as distinguished from the crude symbolism of the Indians themselves—of the life of a great and ancient autochthonous race that is vanishing. All this sort of thing is so tremendously picturesque, so strange and wild and full of fierce color and strenuous action, that oftentimes one is led into mistaking artistic novelty for innate originality. The truism holds good, however, that painting is what the painters make it, quite irrespective of locality or subject. One may go from New York, as so many artists have done lately, and live for months and years at the mouth of Taos cañon, in New Mexico, with Pueblo Indians under conditions still vaguely reminiscent of the stone age, and yet keep on being a thoroughbred Academician, as though nothing had happened. E. Irving Couse's deservedly popular genre pictures of Hiawatha prove this. Conversely, one may be born and brought up for a Montana cowboy, as Charles M. Russell was, and then try diligently to learn to paint like the most classical landscape artist or "animalier" you can name, without ever losing the pristine splendid savagery that marks as with a brand Russell's "Scout" and his legendary Sioux chief riding home with the "Spells of War" in the conflagration of a sunset over the Bad Lands, in the present exhibition.

Now, the interesting point is that finally cowboy and Academician meet on common ground—say the mesa-towered Arizona desert or in an immense cliff city of sun-parched New Mexico—and compact or evolve between them a distinct school of western painting, at once racial enough for

historic record and conservative enough for commerce or the museum or the home.

Mr. Babcock has performed a valuable service in compiling his brochure of semi-biographical notes on some contemporary American artists who have specialized in painting the fast disappearing Indian and frontier life, and the still unspoiled and untransliterated sublimity of the great desert. Besides Couse and Russell, we find here included Albert L. Groll, W. Herbert Duntton, Bert G. Phillips, Frank Tenney Johnson, J. H. Sharp, William R. Leigh, Carl Rungius, Walter Ufer, Julius Rolshoven, Ernest L. Blumenschein, O. E. Berninghaus, and Victor Higgins.

These are a few of the men of today who carry on in a more or less modernized technique the pioneer work of Bierstadt, Catlin, Thomas Moran, and Charles Schreyvogel. Latterly the Taos group has gained some strong recruits, notably Robert Henri, George Bellows, F. Luis Mora, Randall Davey, Marsden Hartley, and Bertha Menzler Peyer—all of whom, however, already have well developed reputations in other directions. Altogether, they contribute a large share of the bright spots on the walls in current art shows, including the Academy's, and these same spots are growing bigger and brighter each recurring season. Let us, meanwhile, cast a rapid discriminating eye over the salient individualities of these lotus-eaters of the prickly-pear zone.

Groll is a landscapist exclusively—that is to say, he does not introduce figures in his standardized Arizona desert picture, three-fourths of which is cloudscape. But he has repeatedly demonstrated, as he does in the example in the present show, that in such proportion lies much of the charm of a solitude on sagebrush

wilderness plains wailed in by distant purple mountains asdare from the fallen or cloud-curtained sun.

Berninghaus and Johnson and Duntton and Higgins also have a marked sensibility to sun, shadow and all weather effects on the open range, but they use them for atmosphere and backgrounds in pictures dealing primarily with figures of cowpunchers, prospectors, Indian and cayuse ponies engaged in the active business of wild life in the open.

Leigh is an extraordinarily clever draftsman, and can always be counted upon for dramatic situation or stirring action or spectacular color. He knows and loves animals, depicting them with the daring and authority of a master. He is one of the very few artists today who can paint an Indian fight, as in "The Narrowing Circle," with anything like conviction.

Phillips is the sentimentalist of the gentle savages. His interest in their little social and domestic affairs is never-ending. "As I visit their villages," he says, "and see and hear the young bucks wrapped in their white blankets standing on the bridge and singing a song in the moonlight, I feel the romance of youth—the poetry of this great pure-aided land that makes the most lasting impression on my mind and heart."

Blumenschein's human sympathies with the blue-blooded Pueblos are not less wide, and he has won unique distinction as the discoverer of the genial and even comical Indian. His "Delight Makers," at Babcock's, is a divertingly characteristic example, showing a group of laughing men and maidens bedecked for a Taos carnival, not in the gruesome so-called war-paint, but in a quaint kind of festive camouflage that changes them to look like birds, flowers and animals.

Rolshoven, whose large and striking tempera painting of "War Chief Sun Arrow, Taos Tribe, New Mexico," mounted on a white horse and holding aloft a decorated war shield, has been acquired by the Brooklyn Museum, is one of the most interesting and successful of recent painters of Indian life in the southwest. For all his European academic air, Rolshoven is a native American. He was born in Detroit, but as a young and impressionable art student he followed the lure of the specious European schools, and after Düsseldorf, Munich and Paris he finally settled down in Florence as a pupil of Frank Duveneck. His subsequent career in that city led to something like international fame as portraitist, figure and historical painter, in which capacity he came to be represented in many museums and private collections in the United States previous to the year 1914. Then, among the dramatic changes wrought in artists' lives, as in others, few were more abrupt and radical than that which transported Rolshoven from the cultured Florence to the primitive wilds of Taos, New Mexico. But the change proved congenial. Direct contact with the old-fashioned children of nature, beneath a brilliant southern sun in an atmosphere of flashing keenness and pure color, has exercised the same effect on him as it has on other painters who went there equipped with the technique and philosophy of their art, prepared to register the full effect of those influences.

No unified original native school of painting has evolved as yet, from contact with and a score of years' exploitation already of this virgin field of the southwest. Yet every one of the individual talents named showed results of the stimulating environment, and it is only a question of time, say 20 years more, when the New Mexico cañon and the Arizona desert will be able to claim as illustrious an artist-alumnae as Barbizon-Fontainebleau, Holland, Venice, Spain or Morocco.

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## AS RENOIR SAW HIS OWN WORK

I asked him (Renoir) if he especially liked landscape. "Well, naturally," he replied, "I like it very much, but find it difficult. I am known as a figure painter, and with reason. My landscape is but an accessory, and I always aim to blend it with my figures, an expression which the old masters never attempted."

"But what of Giorgione?" I protested.

Renoir did not reply, and feeling that he did not approve of my question, I spoke of Corot, of whom he said: "That was the great genius of the century, the greatest landscapist ever known. He has been called a poet. That alone does not explain him. He was a naturalist. I have studied him without ever attaining to his art. I could never approach him, yet I have placed myself in the very spots where he painted, certain corners of Venice and La Rochelle, and of those excursions of mine about La Rochelle only made me miserable, because of Corot. I wanted to imitate him, but he had given color to the very stones of the place that I could never emulate..."

"It is extraordinary," I said, "that you and a few friends are of an epoch that produced several masters. When the school of 1830 was at its apogee, when no hint of decadence had made its appearance among that group, in spite of your admiration for these men, you were able to create a school not only rivaling theirs but actually opposing it."

"That was the effect of chance," he answered. "There was at that time in Paris a painter named Gleyre, a Swiss, who had a course of instruction in drawing for about six francs a month. It was very cheap. I had not a sou, and it was to his atelier that I was directed. There I met Sisley, Monet, and Bazille. It was our mutual poverty which created a union, and it was the effect of those gatherings of ours which brought to notice the impressionist school. Individually, we had neither the force nor the courage to promote the idea."

I spoke to him of a canvas I had remarked particularly: some washwomen beside a stream. "That canvas," I said, "is surely the countryside between St. Raphael and Monte Carlo. I admire with what truth you have painted the soil about the olive tree, the trunk of which is raised so curiously from the little hillock of earth."

"That olive tree," replied Renoir, "was beastly. If you only knew how it harassed me. A tree full of color, not at all gray. Its little leaves made me sweat. A sudden gust of wind came, and my tree changed all its tonalities. The color was not on the leaves, but in the open spaces. I know I am not a painter of nature, but to come to grips with her amuses me. Yet a painter is not great until he knows nature. Landscapist! that was at one time a term of contempt, especially in the eighteenth century. Yet that period which I adore produced the greatest landscapists. I am a painter of the eighteenth century. I consider myself not only a descendant of Watteau, Fragonard, and Hubert Robert in my art, but actually of that group."—René Gimpel in The Dial.

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"The first book about the South Seas that I ever read," I said, "was Ballantyne's 'Coral Island.'"

"Indeed!" she (Mrs. Blank) replied. "I asked her if she too had not been brought up on Ballantyne, and she said no. She did not even know his name."

"He wrote for boys," I explained, rather lamely.

"I read poetry chiefly as a girl," she said.

"But surely you know Stevenson's 'Island Nights' Entertainments?" I said.

"No, she did not. Was it nice?"

"It's extraordinary," I said. "It gives you more of the atmosphere of the South Seas than any other work. And Louis Becke—you must have read him?" I continued.

"No, she had not. She read very little."

"Not even Conrad?" I pursued. "No one has so described the calms and storms of the Pacific."

"No, she remembered no story called Conrad."

I was about to explain that Conrad was the writer, not the written; but it seemed a waste of words, and we fell into a stillness broken only by the sound of knife and fork.

"You shall talk," I said to myself; and then aloud, "Tell me all about copra. I have longed to know what copra is; how it grows, what it looks like, what it is for."

"You have come to the wrong person," she replied, with wide eyes. "I never heard of it. Or did you say 'cobra'?" Of course I know what a cobra is—it's a snake. I've seen them at the Zoo."

I put her right. "Copra, the stuff that the traders in the South Seas deal in."

"I never heard of it," she said. "But then why should I? I know nothing about the South Seas."

As I said good night to my hostess I asked why she had told me that my first partner had been in the South Seas. She said that she had said nothing of the sort; what she had said was that during the war she had been stationed with her husband, Colonel Blank, at Southsea.—From "The Phantom Journal," by E. V. Lucas.

## Deference

Deference is the most complicate, the most indirect, and the most elegant of all compliments.—Shenstone.

## The Message of Christian Science

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is revealing the divine Mind or Principle, which is God, and His full creation or representation, man, who is wholly spiritual. This understanding is attained through the unfolding of the spiritual or metaphysical meaning of the Bible. And this knowledge, as demonstrated in Christian Science, is enabling humanity to recognize and to prove the eminently practical nature of the Scriptures evidenced by the same healing and saving works which characterized the ministry of Jesus, the Christ, and that of his early followers. The failure to grasp this spiritual understanding has made the Bible a closed book to many earnest seekers after Truth, all down the centuries, simply because the promises of Jesus, and of the prophets before him, were not being fulfilled in the lives of those who professed to follow in their footsteps.

Finally, in the fullness of time, after these centuries of spiritual darkness and chaos, came a gentle New England woman who declared that the prayer of the righteous availeth much, yea as much as when Elijah healed the widow's son and when the lame man, at the gate of the Temple, was made to walk. This she had proved in her own experience and in the case of many others. The Truth of which Jesus spoke does heal when applied as he directed. And just as he penetrated the mist of material theories by the searchlight of metaphysical insight, thus Christian Science is unfolding to this day and generation the selfsame Truth which the Revelator so beautifully pictures as the tree, the leaves of which were for the healing of the nations.

It is therefore quite apparent that Christian Science has but one right to claim the attention of the world today, because of its admitted accomplishments in face of the failure of other religious systems. Christian Science is performing these works in full accord with the promise of Christ Jesus when he confidently declared that those who believed on him, who understood his teaching, inseparably associated with his ministry of healing, would do as he did. And further came the assurance that such healing would continue, not for a limited period, but as long as the claims of mortality had not been overcome, until we shall awake with His likeness, as the Psalmist puts it. The mission of scientific Christianity, or Christian Science, is to follow in the footsteps of the Master Christian and to maintain and support this reestablishment of early Christianity including its healing through the prayer of understanding. Concerning this coming anew of this primitive Christian healing, Mrs. Eddy has said in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," page 150: "Its appearing is the coming anew of the gospel of 'on earth peace, good-will toward men.' This coming, as was promised by the Master, is for its establishment as a permanent dispensation among men; but the mission of Christian Science now, as in the time of its earlier demonstration, is not primarily one of physical healing. Now, as then, signs and wonders are wrought in the metaphysical healing of physical disease; but these signs are only to demonstrate its divine origin,—to attest the reality of the higher mission of the Christ-power to take away the sins of the world."

Turning to the prophecy of Isaiah, let us consider the promise of the coming of the young child, upon a metaphysical basis, that is to say, let us ascertain its spiritual interpretation. In this way we perceive that while the Bethlehem babe came in strict conformity with the words of the prophet, the true significance of his mission is veritably lost, if we fail to recognize that his birth represented the reappearing of the Christ idea to human apprehension, dawning on human consciousness. This was indeed the spirit of the Truth, which Jesus declared had come and which had been sent of the Father, divine Principle, and which would testify of him, of the Truth of which his life was the embodiment. And further, we find those momentous statements of truth showing the eternity of the Christ, "ye also shall bear witness, because ye have been with me from the beginning." "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

Thus we find that the young child of Isaiah's foretelling is primarily the divine idea, the emanation from infinite Principle which had come in a form that humanity could perceive, just as it had been revealed through Moses and the prophets long before. And it is interesting to observe that both Moses and Christ Jesus had been preserved from destruction, from the aggressive attacks of evil as represented in Pharaoh and Herod, who believed that if the child could be destroyed, the divine idea he presented could be withheld from humanity. During the centuries that followed this Christ, Truth, maintained itself uninterrupted, though apparently hidden from the world for most of the intervening time until its new appearing in Christian Science.

This same gospel or good news is being disseminated through all who are redeemed in Christian Science, through all who have felt the joy and gratitude that follows all true healing. The boundless infinite circulation of the divine idea, which knows only that which God knows is eternally manifesting itself. Its activity is ceaseless, its nature is Godlike. The recognition

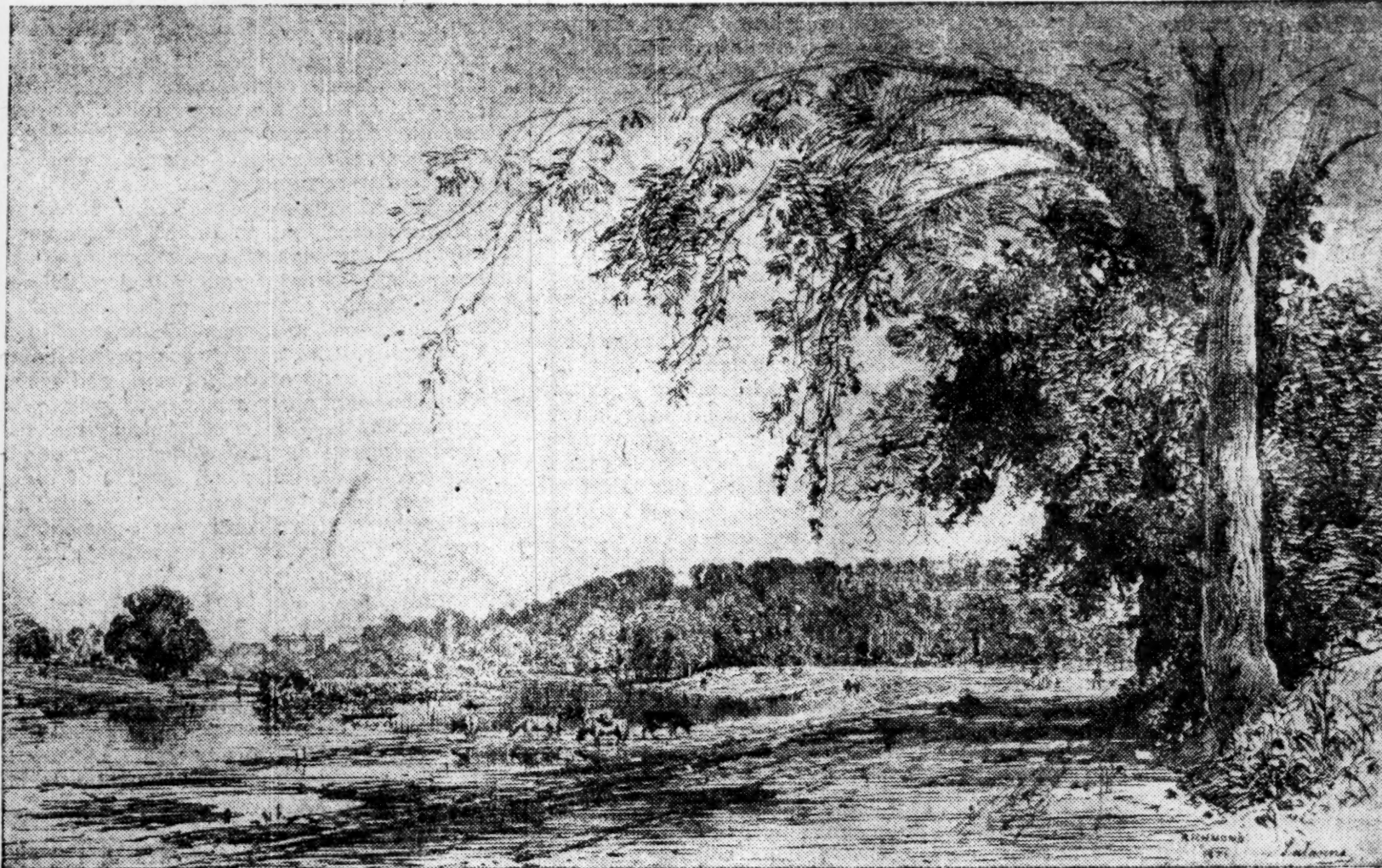
of the power of this infinite idea or Christ and its availability constitutes truly the presence of Mind in every hour. It is this very Christ idea of which Jesus spoke when he said: "Before Abraham was, I am."

"Truth's immortal idea is sweeping down the centuries," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 55 of Science and Health, "gathering beneath its wings the sick and the sinning." And further on the same page, "The promises will be fulfilled. The time for the reappearing of the divine healing is throughout all time; and whosoever layeth his earthly all on the altar of divine Science, drinketh of Christ's cup now, and is endowed with the spirit and power of Christian healing."

dame de Stael-Holstein, daughter of the astute French minister Necker; and Buceleuch House, where Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, with many other members of the royal family, were the guests of the then owner in June, 1844, at an open-air fête, when the river presented a scene almost as brilliant as in the days of Henry VIII or Elizabeth. Mrs. Arthur G. Bell in "The Historical Outskirts of London."

## Filled With Music

And the night shall be filled with music.  
And the cares that infest the day  
Shall fold their tents, like the Arabs,  
And as silently steal away.  
—Longfellow.



"The Thames at Richmond," from the etching by Lalanne

## Richmond, Ancient Sheen

Full of interest as is the history of Kew, it is surpassed in fascination by that of the neighbouring royal borough of Richmond, so varied have been the vicissitudes through which it has passed, and so many are the great names associated with it. Originally known as Syenes, and later as Sheen, Richmond was at the time of the Conquest included in the manor of Kingston, when it was but one of many riverside hamlets tenanted chiefly by fishermen. The Anglo-Saxon form of the word Sheen signifies gleaming or beautiful, and certain lovers of Richmond have assumed that it was from the first distinguished above its fellows by its charm, but this is scarcely borne out by evidence, for the name was in use when the sites of the future monasteries, palace, and town were still mere waste lands often under water, and differing but little if at all from the adjoining districts up and down stream.

Of the many other fine old mansions that were long the pride of Richmond, few, alas, now remain. Gone, for instance is Fitzwilliam House that fronted the green in which George II was the guest of Sir Matthew Decker on the day when he was proclaimed king, and where his noble former owner formed the priceless collection of rare books, illuminated missals, etc., bequeathed by him to Cambridge and preserved in the Fitzwilliam Museum. Vanished, too, is the famous "High walk" or "terrace on arches" that stretched from where the vicarage now stands to one of the entrances to the grounds of the lodge, and was a favorite promenade of the frequenters of the Richmond spa, which enjoyed a brief popularity in the early eighteenth century, as is also the humble group of houses known as Poverty Court, that were at one time occupied by some of the poorer members of the nobility. The great block of buildings erected in 1798 on part of the site of the old palace by the Earl of Cholmondeley, that later became associated with the notorious Earl of Queensberry, familiarly called "Old Q," in which the Prince of Wales, later George IV, and Mrs. Fitzherbert, the Duke of Clarence, later William IV, and Horace Walpole were amongst the many distinguished guests, was pulled down in 1830 and replaced by the modern villa that bears its name, though it is but a poor representative of its predecessor. Fortunately, however, between the fine bridge that replaced the ancient ferry in 1774 and Petersham, still stand facing the river and preserving much of the character of days gone by several noteworthy survivals of the royal borough's palmy days, including the picturesque Bridge House built by Sir Robert Taylor in the middle of the eighteenth century; the so-called Trumpeter's House, also known as the "Old Palace," a characteristic Queen Anne building with a pretentious porch, that owes its singular name to two figures of trumpeters that used to stand on either side of the entrance; Ivy Hall, the residence of William IV, when Duke of Clarence; Gothic House, Duke of the home of the cultivated Ma-

## A Morn of Spring

The winds are sleeping on the Lesbian bays;  
And scarce the silver of the tideless sea  
Lies on the golden sands. A morn of spring,  
Ere dawn, such as we dream of  
Trembling in light and music o'er the land;  
And melted into sunshine every cloud  
That peep'd across the azure deep, or plumed  
The mountain crests. The little isles  
are drown'd  
In gleamy haze, that after noon shall paint  
Their beauty on the waters; shores that shine  
With cities, breezy headlands crown'd with towers;  
But nearer the still purple of the deep  
Pictured with all their hues the garden bowers  
Glooming above the carven terraces,  
Whose leaves blown back by the soft ocean breath  
Softly returned. On sunny roofs were ranged  
Many fair pictured vase, and marble urn.  
Burning with disks of breathing flowers that lean'd  
Their large leaves; and from open chambers flow'd  
Clear voices, sometimes converse, sometimes mirth;  
Or flash of fiery song, as tho' the sun  
In that swift heart had turned itself to sound.  
—From "The Isles of Greece," by Frederick Tennyson.

## Seville

Cordova was delicious and typically Spanish—and as a place to live in, I never even thought of it; for I had Seville before me and, after Seville, I did not come back to it.  
The day after Cordova, I was at Seville, the Seville which it is tradition to rave about as the very home of grace and beauty. It was first visible on a distant height, like a city in a fairy tale. The brown plain over which we approached it was destitute of houses. Tracts of it here and there were covered thick with a small species of blue wild flower that called to mind the lagoons of the sea. We followed the course of the Guadalquivir, a sizable river not unlike the Connecticut in general aspect. As we drew nearer, oranges and lemons began to glow among the thicker vegetation, and the famous tower of the Giralda was seen plainly rising above the mass of buildings.  
Seville, within, was a congeries of narrow, irregular streets of rather plain houses, chiefly white, provided liberally with balconies, chiefly green. The streets were much protected by awnings against the summer heat; but on the other hand, many of the balconies were made into glazed miradores, covered sun-boxes, for refuge in the chilly days of winter. Every woman wore a rose in her hair, and came idly out of her balcony as often as possible. Great heaps of yellow oranges glowed in the market-place, with a general effect like that of our heaps of yellow pumpkins in autumn; and how the red roses bloomed in the

beautiful old gardens of the Alcazar, that were made for the Moorish kings. Though Seville is twice the size of Granada, I should estimate it as a residence place, considerably less than half as attractive. This was the upshot of my researches. Owing to the universal practice of whitewashing the antiquity out of buildings, the effect of it is new and modern. The most that could be said of the second piso, or floor, of seven rooms, I saw, under the eaves of the Giralda, or of the one that had a view of the delightful Alcazar or of that third one opposite the rich-sculptured City Hall, or Ayuntamiento, was that they were neat, commonplace, inoffensive. They had no positive reasons for them. The dearest, reduced to American

on the banks of the Bosphorus, of course, when the Turk arrived there, and he must have taken them very much as he found them. Plane-trees still grow thick, without any doubt, were planted by Byzantine gardeners; and so, perhaps, were certain great stone-pines.  
If Turkish gardens tend to look a little wild, it is partly because they contain so many trees. In Constantinople, at least, there is so little rain in summer that it would be almost impossible to keep the gardens green without them—to say nothing of the shade and privacy they afford. The old gardeners evidently studied the decorative effect of different kinds of trees.—From "Constantinople Old and New," by H. C. Dwight.

## In Yosemite Valley

Sound! sound! sound!  
O colossal walls, and crown'd  
In one eternal thunder!  
Sound! sound! sound!  
O ye oceans overhead,  
While we walk, subdued in wonder,  
In the ferns and grasses under  
And beside the swift Merced!

Surge! surge! surge!  
From the white Sierra's verge  
To the very valley blossom.  
Surge! surge! surge!  
Yet the song-bird builds a home,  
And the mossy branches cross them,  
And the tasseled tree-tops toss them,  
In the clouds of falling foam.

—Joaquin Miller.

## Glen Canyon

As we rowed on, our prison became narrower and the walls higher. Up they soared, until it seemed as if the very clouds floating over them would "scrape" as they passed. Now and again the river made an abrupt turn, and as we rode along we seemed to be coming to the end of a "blind alley" with no possible outlet except to return.

At last the sun came out, and what a glorious revelation of beauty was given to us then! Streaming down through celestial windows, brilliant rays of gold and silver and saffron and gray and yellow and pink and carmine were shed upon the red and gray sandstone walls and the somber face of the placidly flowing water, and in a moment all was changed, beautified, glorified. More dazzling in effect than the sudden revelation of a brilliant pantomime to an audience in a darkened room, it was dignified by its vastness, majesty, and self-conscious strength.

And who can describe those marvellous walls, with their natural arches, towers, pinnacles, spires, fantastic gargoyles, buttresses, windows, and infinite variety of form? Generally precipitous, from five hundred to two thousand feet in sheer height, sometimes a solid mural face of sandstone, without a crevice or break.

Picture after picture was thus presented to us until we reached the placer grounds, where for a while I watched the miners "panning gold." Several pans of gravel were washed, and as the gold settled to the bottom we estimated the value of the "dirt," and found that each yard should bring in from three to ten dollars, and as there were so many yards of gravel, the miners certainly had a "good thing" in this particular bar. And thus the chickens were counted while the eggs were in the basket. —From "In and Around the Grand Canyon," by George Wharton James.

## Jane Austen Writes

Henrietta St. Wednesday (March 9) (1814)

Well, we went to the play again last night, and as we were out a great part of the morning too, shopping, and seeing the Indian jugglers, I am very glad to be quiet now till dressing time. We are to dine at the Tilsons', and tomorrow at Mr. Spencer's.

We had not done breakfast yesterday when Mr. J. Plumtre appeared to say that he had secured a box. Henry asked him to dine here, which I fancy he was very happy to do, and so at five o'clock we four sat down to table together while the master of the house was preparing for going out himself. The "Farmer's Wife" is a musical thing in three acts, and as Edward was steady in not staying for anything more, we were at home before ten.

Fanny and Mr. H. P. are delighted with Miss S. and her merit in singing is, I dare say, very great; that she gave me no pleasure is no reflection upon her, nor, I hope, upon myself. All that I am sensible of in Miss S. is a pleasing person and no skill in acting. We had Mathews, Liston, and Emery; of course, some amusement.

I wear my gauze gown today, long sleeves and all. I shall see how they succeed, but as yet I have no reason to suppose long sleeves are allowable. I have lowered the bosom, especially at the corners, and plaited black satin ribbon round the top. Such will be my costume of vine-leaves and paste.  
Prepare for a play the very first evening, I rather think Covent Garden, to see Young in "Richard." I have answered for your little companion's being conveyed to Keppel St. immediately. I have never yet been able to get there myself, but hope I shall soon.

Henry has finished "Mansfield Park," and his approbation has not lessened. He found the last half of the last volume extremely interesting. I suppose my mother recollects that she gave me no money for paying Brecknell and Twining, and my funds will not supply enough.

We are home in such good time that I can finish my letter tonight, which will be better than getting up to do it tomorrow.

We met only Genl. Chowne today, who has not much to say for himself. I was ready to laugh at the remembrance of Frederick, and such a different Frederick as we chose to fancy him to the real Christopher!

Mrs. Tilson had long sleeves, too, and she assured me that they were worn in the evening by many. I was glad to hear this. She shines here, I believe, next Tuesday.

On Friday we are to be snug with only Mr. Barlowe and an evening of business. . . . Love to all. I have written to Mrs. Hill, and care for nobody.

Yours affectionately, J. Austen.  
Miss Austen, Chawton.  
By favour of Mr. Gray.  
—From "Letters of Jane Austen," edited by Lord Brabourne.

## Cherry-Blossom

Through the wild cherry-blossoms that snow  
Yamato's hills with petals fair,  
The shining morning sun-rays glow:  
Will you not come and see them there?  
—Buddhist Wassau.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, MAY 24, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### The Irish Whirligig

It is becoming more and more clear every day that although the new Home Rule Bill is going to pass through the houses at Westminster, it is not going to be accepted in Ireland. Political prophecy is always dangerous, but what is going to happen in Ireland seems to be something extremely simple. The Northern Parliament will be accepted in Ulster, because it will strengthen the Ulsterites' position immensely in any future negotiations which may take place; but the Southern Parliament is going to be repudiated in Dublin, because it does not in the least fulfill the demands of the Sinn Fein movement. How far its repudiation will go, is not yet quite clear: the Sinn Fein leaders themselves have probably not made up their mind upon that point. They are, most probably, themselves in doubt as to two expedients: the first would be utterly to wash their hands of the whole measure, and to carry on as they are carrying on now, the second, to seize the machinery of the parliament as soon as it is set up, constitute it a republican form of government, and so bring about an active interference from Westminster, which would have the effect of destroying the government's own intentions.

The fact is that there is a parliament in Ireland today, de facto if not de jure. That parliament is the Sinn Fein Parliament in Dublin. It works, it is true, by academic resolutions and paper laws, but these resolutions and these laws are becoming considerably more binding on the people than are the ordinances which issue from the Castle. As soon, therefore, as the parliament in Dublin is set up, it will become perfectly easy for the Sinn Fein movement to take possession of the machinery, and to set to work to carry on their present legislative efforts in a less academic and more forcible manner, and to throw the Castle back on a new phase of government by repression, or else to leave the benches as bare as the Irish benches at Westminster.

The simple fact is that, so far as the man in the street can see, and it is in precisely such crises as these that the man in the street sees clearly, if he ever does see, a position has been reached when Sir Horace Plunkett's Dominion scheme will have to be accepted through a sheer process of the survival of the fittest. To anybody who reads the English or the American papers, it might be imagined that nothing was happening in Ireland except an outburst of irresponsible agitation and an explosion of unchecked crime. This is true without being the whole truth. The Sinn Fein program may or may not be a mad one, but it is unquestionably a form of madness with a method in it. The murder and the arson are the usual trappings of a period of Irish political unrest. They may be the outcome of the encouragement given by the success of the organized political forces of Sinn Fein, but it is not in the least likely that they have any more direct connection with these than "Skin-the-Goat" had with the Nationalists, in the days of Mr. Parnell. When an excitable people are in the throes of a political struggle, instinct with every conceivable passion, and ingrained with a hereditary hatred, it is difficult to say in what way these passions and this hatred may not explode, but that political outrage in Ireland has always made against, rather than for, the ends of organized faction is unquestionably true. No men did more to bankrupt Mr. Parnell than did "Skin-the-Goat" and his accomplices, and it is certain that no people are doing more to thwart Mr. de Valera than the men responsible for the police murders and the assassination at Ball's Bridge.

It is in spite of this, rather than because of this, that the Irish agitation is making its way, and it is making its way, after a manner which it has never before attempted, on the pattern deliberately laid down in the Sinn Fein imitation of the great Hungarian revolt, by an organized underground political campaign. Now there have been underground campaigns enough and to spare, in Ireland, in the past, but these campaigns have been agrarian rather than political, and criminal rather than revolutionary. What is happening today is something quite different; something which possibly could never have occurred before, and of which the original Home Rule Party and the Land League were perhaps the necessary forerunners. In plain English there has been set up in Ireland a government under the government, and this de facto government is gradually attaining the powers of the de jure government, with the result that the writ of Sinn Fein runs where the writ of Dublin Castle fails in authority. What, in such circumstances, is a government to do? The government of Mr. Lloyd George is doing precisely what every government does, which attempts to be Cromwellian or Hapsburgian, out of due season. Everybody knows how Cromwell or General Hanau would have dealt with the situation, but then everybody knows that Mr. Lloyd George is not a Cromwell and that Lord French is not a Hanau; and every one knows also that even if either of these gentlemen had the power to walk in such footsteps, nothing would induce them to take advantage of it. Therefore, Mr. Lloyd George locks up political agitators, and when they resort to a hunger strike, himself revolts from the logical outcome of his policy, and, not being a Hanau, sends his prisoners to the infirmary. This is, of course, extremely creditable to Mr. Lloyd George, but it reduces his policy to laughter. Bismarck once said, and it was one of the worst of all his political judgments, that Lord Salisbury was a lath painted to look like iron. He would have been distinctly justified if he had said that Mr. Lloyd George, in his Irish policy, had painted his hand to make it look as if he wore the iron glove.

What then is to be the outcome of the whole matter? What presumably is going to happen is that Mr. Lloyd George will pass his bill, put it into force, and then leave the prophecy of his own Irish secretary, Sir Hamar Greenwood, to be fulfilled, to the effect that his solution will be accepted only in North-Eastern Ulster. Then Mr. Lloyd George, himself, or another, will have to find a

solution of the problem so created, and he will probably find it ultimately in Sir Horace Plunkett's scheme of the dominion status. Mr. de Valera and the Sinn Fein movement protest that they will not accept the dominion status, but there are some things which are a great deal stronger, as Mr. de Valera may be forced to learn, than the Sinn Fein Party; and these things are political, geographical and economic conditions, which cannot be moved by agitation or affected by arguments, however emotionally conceived or sincerely supported.

### With Carranza Now Eliminated

ONCE more the world sees the curtain rung down upon the career of a Mexican President by an act of violence and treachery. Assassination appears to have eliminated Carranza, just as assassination eliminated Madero. And again the world is reminded of the peculiar obstacles that obstruct the progress of government by constitutional forms in such a country and such a population as the one just south of the Rio Grande. Mexican presidents have a way of going the way that Carranza appears to have gone. They have a way of establishing themselves in power by promoting and leading a popular uprising; of taking such advantage of their power as to invite new uprisings; of succumbing to these, eventually, through their inability to continue themselves in funds; of taking to flight; of being assured of safe conduct by captors; and of falling victims whenever they are forced to rely upon any such assurance. Carranza appears to have been typical in his rise to power, in his exercise of it, in being eventually forced to flee his capital, and finally in meeting his end at the hands of the men to whom, as a fugitive, he was forced to intrust his safety. Even common knowledge that there are Mexicans, like Villa, for example, who can be again and again reported killed, and yet turn up hale and hearty when occasion offers, seems insufficient to warrant anybody in longer believing that Carranza may have been able to put himself outside the range of the logic of Mexican presidential records. That Carranza is eliminated from the situation now seems everywhere to be accepted.

There is some confusion in the reports as to how he met his end, at least as to whether those responsible for it were nominally his defenders or his enemies; and there is doubt as to whether those immediate followers who by their position seemed bound to defend him to the last, did not, as a matter of fact, virtually leave him to his fate while saving their own skins. Even doubts of this sort are typically Mexican, however. So is the manifestation of a feeling that any new advance in the name of popular liberty and governmental stability necessitates the eradication of the head of the old order. And in the presence of such doubts, doubts such as those which have accompanied the most hopeful protestations of the leaders of previous uprisings, there can be no whole-hearted acceptance of the protestations of those who represent the new provisional government now being established. A better promise for Mexican advancement on right lines could hardly be framed than that which a representative of Carranza's successors set before the people of the United States through the medium of the conference at Clark University, in Worcester, Massachusetts, last week. But what guarantee is there that the men who shall now actually assume to guide the fortunes of the turbulent country to the south will live up to their idealistic protestations, or be able to withstand the influences that in the past have nullified popular elections and made constitutional forms the playthings of a cabal or a dictatorship?

Still, it is to be remembered that Mexico is the only source of self-government for Mexico. So long as the hazards of Mexican governmental changes remain only Mexico's, other countries may leave the Mexicans to work out their own salvation. The hopeful indication of this latest overturn is that the element now come to power is manifesting a far readier willingness to promote amicable relations with the rest of the world than ever Carranza showed. They concede the need of aid from outside for the proper economic development of their country. They profess a wish to break down the impassable wall that has been allowed to shut Mexico away from her neighbors. They are liberal in their attitude, and modern in their conceptions. If they can even measurably approach their ideal, of an international boundary between Mexico and the United States that shall be as devoid of all need for armed forces as the boundary between the United States and Canada, their effort in Mexico will be indeed a revolution.

### The French Railway Strike

ALTHOUGH it is too early yet to form a just estimate, there can be little doubt that the complete failure of the recent railway strike in France may prove to be one of the most far-reaching events in the history of Labor in that country. It is not simply that the strike failed, and failed with curious completeness. Many strikes have failed quite as signally before, without affecting the situation very much either way. But, in this particular case, the failure represents a very serious blow at the authority of that hitherto all-powerful body, the General Confederation of Labor. For although the confederation did not call the strike in the first place, it almost immediately fathered the movement, and, towards the end, virtually made the success of the strike a test of the confederation's influence and authority.

From its very inception, the strike seems to have been a series of misjudgments and blunders. Until almost the last moment there was a general impression abroad that May Day would be celebrated, this year, in France only by a twenty-four-hour strike at the very utmost. Over night, however, a new council, appointed by the railwaymen's congress some time ago, decided on a dramatic move. The congress had conferred upon this council the right to fix the day of any railway strike that might be called in conjunction with the General Confederation of Labor. The council decided, however, to act on its own initiative. A general railway strike, for the purpose of obtaining the nationalization of public services, was called for May Day, and strike notices affecting some 350,000 men were sent out before the confederation was informed as to what was purposed.

At first, it was thought that the confederation would

simply repudiate the action of the new council, which had clearly acted beyond its powers, and, if this course had been taken, all would have been well. The confederation, however, although with evident reluctance, decided to "take over" the strike, and, on May 2, called out the miners, sailors, dockers, and transport service workers in support of the railway men. Nowhere, however, was the response really complete. Enormous numbers of men came out, but from the first, the press, which was largely against the movement, asserted that the response to the strike call had been comparatively very small. As a consequence, the strikers took alarm, and many of them returned to work, after having been out only a very short time.

So matters dragged on from day to day. The work of the country was everywhere seriously interrupted, but nowhere actually brought to a standstill, and every call issued by the confederation for fresh strikers seems to have had much the same results. The response was hesitating and incomplete. At last, on the tenth day, the confederation, faced with the fact that, unless some drastic measures were taken, defeat was certain, made a tremendous effort to revive the strike. It took a high hand, and threatened that unless the government granted "a minimum satisfaction," in the form of a commission to study the question of nationalization, the confederation would "broaden the movement still further." This threat was understood to mean the calling out of the gas and electrical workers, which would have left Paris in darkness, closed most of the factories, and rendered the re-venting of the city a matter of great difficulty. The government replied by announcing the dissolution of the confederation. The confederation rejoined by issuing fresh strike calls; but, in spite of orders, the majority of the men remained at their work. A week later, although no formal order for resumption of work at the docks, mines, or on the railways had been given, the strike was over.

Thus, from first to last, the General Confederation of Labor had been unable to exercise any effective authority over the situation, and as a consequence, it is held in certain quarters that the power of the confederation is definitely broken. This, however, the future alone can show. The government dissolution order does not, of course, amount to anything. Dissolved tomorrow, as the General Confederation of Labor, it would reappear, next day, under a new name.

### The Founder of the Chautauqua

FEW men in any walk of life have been able to contemplate, while still active in constructive work, a greater monument testifying to purposeful accomplishment than the Chautauqua Assembly, which Bishop John H. Vincent saw grow and develop from a somewhat unpretentious beginning in 1874 until the present day. Bishop Vincent, while it seems almost to those who have known of him and his work in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States and in Europe for much more than a half century that he was always "Bishop" Vincent, was not always a leader among the workers in his church. Though he began preaching before the age of 20, his early assignment was as a circuit rider on what was known as the Luther circuit, under direction of the Baltimore conference. History and tradition dealing with the period in which he was engaged in this work have surrounded the careers of the circuit-riding preachers in the sparsely settled sections of the United States with absorbing romance, and it might be recorded that hundreds of those pioneer preachers, perhaps because of the hardships endured and the initiative which their work seemed to develop, grew to be the great constructive workers in the cause to which they so unreservedly consecrated themselves.

It is quite doubtful that John H. Vincent, when he became a licensed exhorter, and in the next year afterward, when he had attained the dignity of a licensed preacher and had been assigned a circuit in the thinly populated sections of Maryland, and even soon thereafter, when he was sent to preach regularly in the little city mission in Newark, New Jersey, had more than occasional dreams that he would ever become a bishop. The youthful preacher quite naturally holds the bishop in very high regard. His attainment no doubt is every bit as great in the eyes of the novice as is that of the president of the college in the eyes of the freshman, or as that of the general manager of a great railroad system in the eyes of the inexperienced office clerk. Perhaps young Vincent did not know, while making his way on horseback through the Maryland country, or while preaching to the little assemblages in the Newark mission, that he was of the stuff of which bishops were made. It is not remembered of him that he possessed quite the force and undaunted vigor and fire which distinguished his contemporary in many years of active service in the church, Bishop James M. Buckley, though in constructive work and in the councils of the church he ranked as a leader for many years.

Every one knew Bishop Vincent as the founder of the Chautauqua Assembly. That institution, which had a somewhat inconspicuous beginning, has been extended throughout the United States, and few persons there are who have not felt its influences and its benefits. Its foundation was the result of the recognition by Dr. Vincent, who for some years had been publishing periodicals especially designed for the use of Sunday school pupils and teachers, of the need of a more thorough training of teachers in the Sunday schools of his church. His research work had already taken him to Palestine and Egypt, and it was after his third trip abroad and while stationed at Plainfield, New Jersey, that the Chautauqua plan took definite form.

The working out of the Chautauqua plan, as events disclosed, was not the result of an impulse. Those who took part in its inauguration testify that the first session, held under the trees and by the light of pine torches at night, on the shore of Lake Chautauqua, in New York, from August 4 to 18, 1874, was in accordance with a program every detail of which had been arranged long in advance by Dr. Vincent. The dominant feature of the plan as originally developed was study. Regular courses were provided, and annually hundreds of students, from all parts of the world, visited the camp to

receive instruction designed to supplement the reading pursued throughout the year. But Dr. Buckley made a distinguishing part of the Chautauqua program the entertainments, musical and otherwise, which he provided to relieve the monotony of the study periods, and this feature, perhaps because of its more ready adaptability to public needs, is the one which has more generally survived. The Chautauqua, as it is popularly known today, is the season's event, in many of the smaller cities of the United States, when the opportunity is given to hear musicians and speakers of renown. Thus the Chautauqua has come to be more than a school. It has become a great national forum, a country-wide conservatory, in which are enlisted, from time to time and from season to season, those able to carry out, into the world a message of true culture, a light which may make clear the pathway to many who otherwise might never see beyond little valleys like those through which a circuit rider traveled, nearly seventy years ago.

### Editorial Notes

ANNOUNCEMENT that the Knickerbocker Hotel and the Beaux Arts building in New York City are to be replaced by huge office buildings is not only further indication of the movement of business offices away from Lower Manhattan, but also raises the question why, if there is never any doubt that building materials and labor can be found for office structures, lack of both are almost invariably cited as reasons why genuine home-building projects are impracticable. The housing problem in New York City will not be solved by the enlargement of office spaces. The same ability which can find the large sums of money necessary for great office projects should also know how to erect homes for the thousands of persons who are seeking them.

DURING a recent court inquiry into a charge of plagiarism, the defendants offered several programs of songs by violinist and pianist to prove their contention that a certain song in question was as similar to each of them in as many respects as it was to the song championed by the complainants. The "resemblances" in musical composition have a correlative in dramatic art, where somewhat striking evidences of kinship are given the pleasant designation of "derivatives" in the vocabularies of the politer critics. Then there is the story of the composer of a musical comedy who rebuked a singer, during rehearsal, for not singing the "correct notes." The singer suavely replied, "Pardon me, I was using the notes to which I have always sung this song until now."

COMPLAINTS of a large section of the employer group in the United States that the demands of Labor are exorbitant, and that employees should show more moderation in wage scales, now that they are in an advantageous position, come strangely from those employers who are showing not the slightest mercy to the great mass of consumers, from whom they are extracting unconscionable profits. Employees should not be blamed by employers as long as the latter set such a wretched example before them. Of course, neither group in the economic system should use the other's conduct as an excuse for its own, and the remedy for the whole round of selfishness lies in a simple, quiet application of the Golden Rule, which is not merely good morals, but good business.

APROPOS of the enthronement of the new Archbishop of Wales, at St. Asaph's Cathedral on June 1 next, a writer in The Church Times recalls an interesting historical incident. When Augustine first met the Welsh bishops, thirteen centuries ago, he sat in his chair and compelled them to stand up; on June 1, this writer points out, the latest successor to Augustine will meet the Welsh bishops, and, standing up, will courteously and graciously invite the Welsh Archbishop to take a seat in a chair which is an exact replica in oak of his own marble throne at Canterbury. The writer might have added that Augustine certainly did not gain anything by his lack of courtesy. For the Welsh bishops sturdily refused to recognize his authority, and it was not until many years afterward that the Welsh Church decided to throw in its lot with western Christendom.

IN CONNECTION with the report made to the United States Senate by the President, at the Senate's request, showing that foreign countries are restricting their oil lands to ownership by their own nationals, it may be said that this state of affairs will perhaps arouse no antagonism on the part of the man on the street corner in any city of the country. Knowing how helpless he seems to be to get protection for himself from the vast oil interests established on the American continent, he looks on with grim sympathy at the efforts of other nations to save themselves from what has already gripped his own country and is reaching beyond its borders. It may safely be said, too, that he will not be deceived, by the smoke screen of false patriotism, into demanding that a wrong business system be allowed free rein in friendly lands.

MANY people have been puzzled as to why the pictures of Japanese heroes should represent men carrying small shields. It is now explained that the articles carried are not shields, but saucapan lids, which are used as weapons, and contests between saucapan lids and swords are enlightening the spectators at the Royal Horticultural Hall in London. It seems the legend runs that, about 200 years ago, a famous Japanese fencer was busy stirring something in a saucapan, when he was attacked by a man with a sword. He had nothing to defend himself with, so snatched up a saucapan lid and succeeded in parrying the attacks of his enemy.

ACCORDING to reports from Omaha, Nebraska, where the storekeepers recently cut prices 20 per cent, then 25, 30, 40, and even 50 per cent, one merchant refused on the first day to reduce prices, and at noon it was reported that, by actual count, there were sixteen persons in the ten departments of his store, while the others were simply "mobbed" with buyers. Still, a short time ago, the public was solemnly assured, by many dealers, that the consumers did not want lower-priced goods, but rather insisted on paying the high prices.